The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 144. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1877. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

White League Rule Ended in Louisiana.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

Letter from President Grant to Gen. Augur.

GOV. PACKARD'S GOVERNMENT TO BE SUSTAINED.

A Proclamation Ordering the Rebels to Disperse.

LOUISIANA.

Packard Recognized as the Legal Governor by the President.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—The following was received at a late hour last night, and a copy furnished to Packard and Nicholls:

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1877.

Gen. C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.:

It has been the policy of the Administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of the rightful Government of the State of Louisiana, at least not until the Congressional committees now there have made their report; but it is not proper to sit quietly by and see the State Government gradually taken possession of by one of the claimants for gubernatorial honors by illegal means. The Supreme Court set up by Mr. Nicholls can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State. A Returning Board, existing in accordance with law, and having judicial as well as ministerial powers over the count of the votes, and in declaring the result of the late election, have given certificates of election to the Legislature of the State. A legal quorum of each House holding such certificates met and declared Mr. Packard Governor. Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either it must be Packard. You may furnish a copy of this to Packard and Nicholls.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, President.

Proclamation by Gov. Packard.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—The following was issued this morning:

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, there exists an organized and armed combination and conspiracy of men, which is now offering unlawful and violent resistance to the lawful authority of the State Government; and, whereas, an unlawful and revolutionary body claiming to be the General Assembly is now holding sessions and assuming to act as the Legislature in the city of New Orleans; and, whereas, certain persons are, without authority and in defiance of law, assuming to act as the Legislature in the city of New Orleans; and, whereas, certain persons are, without authority and in defiance of law, assuming to act as Executive and judicial officers in the places to which they have not been elected and commissioned or legally appointed; and, whereas, certain persons are, without authority and in defiance of law, assuming to act as Judges of the Supreme Court; and, whereas, during the past week the aforesaid combination and conspiracy has culminated in massing in the streets of the White League in arms, and large bodies organized in companies and under commanders, which armed bodies have taken possession of the streets and thoroughfares, have marched over the city, have taken unlawful and forcible possession of the stations of the metropolitan police, of the State arsenal, of the arms of the State, of the court rooms of the Municipal Judges and of the office of the Recorder of Mortgages, and have also taken forcible possession of the rooms of the Supreme Court, and of the records and archives of the same, and have violently prevented the Judges thereof from access to the same.

Now, therefore, I, Stephen B. Packard, Governor of Louisiana, and in the name and by authority of the people of Louisiana, command said body of persons pretending to be the General Assembly, to desist from further prosecution of their lawless and treasonable conspiracy, and to immediately disperse, and I command the persons aforesaid claiming to act as Judges of the Supreme Court, and all persons supporting, aiding or abetting them thereby, and all persons unlawfully assuming to act as Executive and Judicial officers, and all persons having possession of the police stations and arms, and all armed bodies of men not acting under authority of the lawful Government as above recited, to immediately desist from the aforesaid unlawful acts, and to disperse and retire to their homes under the pains and penalties of the law; and I command all persons having in their possession or under their care and control any arms and munitions, or other property belonging to the State, taken from the lawful custodians thereof, to immediately deliver up the same to the proper authorities. I further exhort and command all good citizens of the State to assist me in restoring order, preserving the peace and enforcing the laws.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State this fifteenth day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and first, at New Orleans.

[Signed] STEPHEN B. PACKARD.

By the Governor:

EMIL HONORE, Secretary of State.

The Situation Unchanged.

11 A. M.—There is no material change in the situation. A large crowd of colored people have assembled around the State House, where the Republican leaders are jubilant over the news from Washington. Gov. Packard declines to state what measures, if any, he will take to secure obedience to his proclamation further than this. His earnest desire is to avoid bloodshed or create a bitterness against his administration. He is now in consultation with the Judges of the Supreme Court.

11:45 A. M.—Nothing further has been received by Gen. Augur from Washington. It is stated Gov. Packard will make a demand for the Court House and station houses during the day.

White League Rule Ended.

The *Republican* extra says: For the past few days the White Leaguers have had matters all their own way, but with the beginning of a new week comes a change. The clear and incisive language of the President, in his dispatch to Gen. Augur, cannot be misunderstood. The proclamation of Gov. Packard is expressed in terms equally plain. The White League interregnum is at an end. The State will proceed without further delay to reassume control over all departments of the Government, which had been temporarily possessed by lawless means in the interest of a little ring of local office-seeking politicians.

A Democratic Hint.

NOON.—The extra *Picayune* says: Every precaution has been made by the Government to quell any disturbance which may be raised by the drunken rabble of the St. Louis Hotel, and the orders are peremptory that any such turmoil or emeute on the part of the pretended Packard shall be quelled by the severest measures and at any cost.

Gen. Augur Interviewed.

It also contains the following interview with Gen. Augur:

Reporter—General, I have called to ascertain your construction of the telegram from the President.

Gen. Augur—I construe it as not recognizing either of the claimants of the Governorship.

Reporter—What is the necessity for recognition mentioned in the dispatch? Under what circumstances will such recognition become necessary?

Gen. Augur—The President is judge of that. It is for him to determine when and how recognition shall be made. He is as well informed of the facts on both sides as I am myself.

Reporter—In case the necessity referred to is considered to have arisen, to whom will application for recognition be made?

Gen. Augur—To the President.

Republican Legislature.

1:40 P. M.—The Republican Legislature is in joint session, with seventy-eight members. Several Senators denounced Pinchback's assertion in regard to the use of money by Governor Kellogg to secure his election as Senator, and one Senator (Blount) said: "While our Saviour had His Judas, the American people their Arnold, his race has their Pinchback. He had nominated Pinchback for United States Senator, and withdrew his nomination."

The Imprisoned Sergeants-at-Arms.

The *Times'* extra has the following: Judge Shaw has issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring Criminal Sheriff House to produce the bodies of the Assistant sergeants-at-arms now in the parish prison, who were arrested by Boylan's police while attempting to arrest Senators at Pinchback's house.

A Democratic Judicial Order.

When it was served by the person appointed Sheriff by Judge Shaw, the following order was received by Sheriff Handy:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

To Thos. Handy, Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans:

Considering that a certain proclamation, signed by S. B. Packard, a wicked and shameless imposter, has come to the view of this Court, considering that the pretensions of said individual to be Governor of Louisiana have no foundation except so far as he falsely claims to be supported by the irresistible power of the national forces, it is ordered that the Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans do provide a sufficient force to guard this Court from any violence or intrusion.

By order of the Court.

(Signed) J. V. GUILLOTTE, Clerk.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15, 1877.

Balloting for Senator.

2:45 P. M.—Both Legislatures balloted for Senator without choice. Pinchback received one in the Republican Legislature.

Demand for the Court House.

Sheriff Bourges, representing the Supreme Court over which Justice Ludeling presides, made a demand for the Court House this morning, which was refused. The Court House is now held by three companies of Nicholls' militia, and the first precinct station by Battery Two of the same forces.

The Republicans Elated.

The Republicans here are much elated over the news from Washington and the new phase of affairs, while the Democrats assert that the order of the President to General Augur will not compel him to interfere unless to prevent bloodshed. Nicholls and the Democratic Legislature do not heed Packard's proclamation, and the former will resist any attempt of Packard to recapture the courts and station houses. General Augur does not regard the order of the President received last night as materially changing his former instructions.

No return has been made by Sheriff Bourges on the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Republican Legislature, now in the parish prison.

Pinchback's Course Condemned.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine, State Superintendent Brown, A. Dumont, President of the Campaign Committee, and twelve colored members of the Senate, joined in a telegram on behalf of the colored race to Senators Morton and Sherman, condemning Pinchback's course.

Democratic Threats.

The *Evening Democrat*, in a leading editorial, is referring to the probabilities of Governor Packard attempting to retake the Court House, says: Mr. Packard, however, is playing a dangerous game. The patience of the people is well nigh exhausted, and if they are forced into a conflict which is designed to again rob them of the Government of their choice and the blessings of an honest and efficient administration, then their wrath will be difficult to restrain, and we for one hope no hand will be able to restrain it. If Mr. Packard forces the conflict we appeal to our friends to spare, as far as a final and complete victory will permit, the lives of the metropolitan and negro dupes. We advise them to let the full weight of their vengeance fall upon the leaders of this iniquitous, murderous and damnable scheme, and to follow Packard into the hotel, and if need be into the Custom House itself, and hang him from its highest window.

Packard Calls for Federal Assistance

Gov. Packard to-day made an official requisition upon Gen. Augur for assistance to reinstate the Supreme Court in the building from which they had been dispossessed. It is supposed Gen. Augur has referred the matter to the authorities at Washington for instructions.

A number of bankers telegraphed to the President in relation to Nicholls' Legislature, showing that the Senate has a quorum of members about whose membership there was no contest.

Nicholls' police at the Court House and stations have been reinforced to-night to prevent the recapture of those places, but there is no indication of aggressive movements at the State House.

THE OREGON MUDDLE.

Gov. Grover Becoming More Implicated Every Day.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—At the inquiry to-day into the Oregon electoral business, J. M. Johns testified that he was present at the canvass of the vote, which was made by the Secretary of State in the presence of the Governor, who was out of humor. Secretary of State Chadwick told witness that the Governor was mad because he (Chadwick) did not count the votes as he (Grover) desired. Witness understood Governor Grover wanted Chadwick to count Watts out and Cronin in. Chadwick told witness the Governor wanted to slight the responsibility and get him (Chadwick) to refuse to give Watts a certificate.

Conference at Tilden's House.

NEW YORK, January 15.—It is understood that there was a conference of Democratic politicians at Gov. Tilden's house on Saturday night, but nothing can be ascertained as to what was done. Congressman Hewitt was present, and returned to Washington last night.

MEXICAN MISRULE.

An Officer of Laredo's Government Shot—Revueltas Plundering Stores in Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, MEXICO, January 15.—News has just arrived that General Julian E. Queroga, a prominent military officer of the late Laredo Government, who had retired to his rancho in Nuevo Leon after the flight of Laredo from the capital, was shot at Montrion on the 11th instant, by order of General Trevino, a partisan of Diaz. General Labarret, collector of this port, Colonel Seal, formerly second in command under General Revueltas, and several other officers who would not decide in favor of Diaz, leave here to-day by schooner for Vera Cruz. Revuelt as' officers continue to enforce the three per cent. tax by breaking into and plundering stores. To-day they carried off the furniture of a prominent citizen, leaving his family in an empty house.

BENNETT-MAY.

Dr. Phelps Justified in Refusing to Answer the Grand Jury—May Reported Dead.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Judge Donohue has decided that Dr. Phelps is justified under the statute in refusing to answer the Grand Jury's questions on the Bennett-May duel; also that Judge Gildersleeve is justified in committing him for contempt, as he did not avail himself of the technicality to the effect that his answers might criminate him. Judge Gildersleeve subsequently discharged Dr. Phelps from arrest, the doctor promising to go before the Grand Jury to-morrow.

May is again reported dead.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The directors of the Anglo-American Cable Company announce that the cable laid in 1866 was broken on Saturday from sixty to one hundred miles from Heart's Content.

MONTREAL, January 15.—A U. S. mail bag stolen from the train between New York and Boston was found here. It contained drafts to the amount of $44,301.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The suit of Henry H. Brady against Samuel J. Tilden and others is set down for trial at the February term.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Mr. Lawrence's Resolutions on the Presidential Question Passed by the House.

A Number of Bills Passed First Reading in the Senate.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight P. M.

Bills Passed First Reading.

A joint resolution for printing the Governor's message.

A joint resolution for the appointment of a janitor.

An act authorizing the Adjutant General to allow the Dauphin County Soldiers' Monument Association to use certain dismounted ordnance.

A supplement to the exemption laws preventing a waiver.

A supplement to the act of 1835 relating to certain duties of husband and wife, parents and children.

An act repealing the act of 1871 relating to opinions of the Supreme Court, providing for appeals from Courts of Common Pleas in cases of application for opening judgments entered on warrants of attorney.

An act relating to the execution of trusts by corporations.

A further suplement to various laws relative to Orphans' Courts.

An act exempting persons observing the seventh day as Sabbath from the penalties of the act of 1794.

Mr. Gazzam's bill extending the jurisdiction of Orphans' Courts.

Also relating to marriage licenses.

An act requiring judges of Common Pleas Courts to charge the jury on particular law points, etc.

Authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

Regulating the proceedings on mortgages upon lands situated in two or more counties.

An act relating to the duties of Coroners and others holding inquests.

Prohibiting the use of fire and lights on board vessels where petroleum is stored.

A supplement to the act dividing cities into three classes.

An act conferring additional powers upon borough councils.

An act creating and defining the powers of a recorder for cities below the second class.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30.

The Presidential Question.

The Clerk of the Senate presented Mr. Lawrence's resolutions on the Presidential question. After discussion, participated in by Messrs. Morgan, of Bedford, Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee, Long and Jackson, of Mercer, Republicans, and Messrs. Schnatterly and Richardson, Democrats, the previous question was called by Mr. Morgan, when the resolution was passed by a strict party vote—yeas 106, nayes 73.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY offered the Democratic resolutions, which were read once, when ten o'clock, the hour of adjournment, arrived. The Speaker adjourned the House until to-morrow.

Another Republican caucus will be held on Wednesday evening.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1877.

SENATE.

Printing Testimony.

A resolution was passed to print sixty-five thousand extra copies of the testimony taken by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the late election in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and the casting of the electoral vote of Oregon.

A large number of petitions were presented during the morning hour and referred. A number of bills of a private character were considered.

International Monetary Congress.

Mr. CONKLING presented a resolution asking that measures be adopted for convening an International Monetary Congress to fix the relative value of gold and silver. Referred.

Resolutions of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) presented resolutions of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, asking an appropriation for the construction of a trans-Allegheny line of water transportation from Pittsburgh to the West, via the Youghiogheny route. Referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

The report of the Committee on Rules, prescribing new rules for the government of the Senate, was then taken up.

Gold and Silver.

Pending the discussion Mr. JONES, from the special committee appointed at the last session to inquire into the changes which have taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the caucus thereof, &c., said the questions were too broad in their scope, and should any legislation be had upon the report of the committee, it should not be until after the committee had fully investigated the subject. The committee had thought proper not to make a hasty report. They had examined a large number of witnesses in this country, and through the Department of State had propounded interrogatories to distinguished business men and financiers abroad. Replies to those interrogatories were now being received, and they were voluminous. Many of them were in a foreign language. The committee had not had time to arrange and examine them. He, therefore, submitted a concurrent resolution extending the time for the committee to submit its report from January 15 to February 15. Agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM made a personal explanation, at the conclusion of which the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Orton at the Bar.

Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was before the bar of the House, attended by counsel Lowry, to answer the charge of being in contempt of the House in not appearing before the Louisiana Investigating Committee and producing certain telegrams. Mr. Orton's answer pleaded illness as an excuse for his non-attendance. The answer and the whole matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and Orton was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. COCHRANE moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of revoking any concessions and privileges held by the Western Union Telegraph Company under the acts of Congress in consequence of the contumacy of the company.

The motion was defeated—yeas 121, nays 85—not the necessary two-thirds. The vote was a strictly party one, the exceptions being Messrs. Cutter (N. J.), Lamoyne (Ill.), O'Brien, Powell (Pa.), J. Rielly (Pa.), Wells (Mo.), Whitehouse (N. Y.) and Willis (N. Y.) voted with the Republicans against the motion.

Tobacco.

Mr. HATCHER moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the relief of tobacco growers. It provides that tobacco growers shall have the right to sell leaf tobacco free from any tax, fine or any other restriction. Defeated—yeas 102, nays 99—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Troops at Washington.

Mr. CAULFIELD moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for more than one regiment of infantry, one company of cavalry and one battery of artillery to be stationed at the Capital of the United States, and that no portion of that force shall be allowed within half a mile of the Capitol during the sessions of Congress. Defeated—yeas 99, nays 97—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Presidential Question.

Mr. WHYTE (Ky.) offered a resolution reciting that there are fears that there may not be a peaceable settlement of the Presidential question, and declaring that any attempt to prejudice or excite the public mind in advance of the authority provided for in the Constitution is unwise, unpatriotic and full of danger to the country. Adopted.

Adjourned.

—The Manhattan Club, of New York, the home of the swallow-tailed Democracy, is $100,000 in debt, and Tilden must be inaugurated.

—Mr. J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, purchased pictures to the amount of $228,015 at the recent sale of the gallery of Mr. John Taylor Johnson, of New York.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1877.

The Chandler Investigation.

Representative Burnman, in his testimony on Saturday before the House special committee on the duties, powers and privileges of the House, said that he saw two or three telegrams signed "Z. Chandler," on the day after the election, November 8. The substance of them was this: "As you have carried the State by a Republican majority, preserve it and keep yourselves from being defrauded out of it." In answer to a question how Chandler in New York could find out on the 8th of November that Florida had been carried for Hayes, he said he himself telegraphed to New York from Florida some time early on the 8th, or probably on the night of the 7th, that the State had gone Republican by several thousand majority.

Richard McCormick, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, was asked whether he sent any telegrams to Florida or Louisiana on the 8th of November, and replied none that he remembered, except those sent in Secretary Chandler's name. He prepared some of them, he thought. He saw or knew of but two or three from Chandler to the States of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina. When asked whether any money was raised by the National Committee to influence votes, he replied that as he (witness) was simply Secretary of the Committee, he would like before answering the question to consult with members of the committee now in the city. An inquiry was then made whether Government office holders were assessed during the campaign. McCormick said this question was of the same character as the preceding one, and he would like to consult with the members of the National Committee before answering.

Bonds for Sale.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims, the Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department until twelve o'clock noon on the 22d inst., and opened immediately thereafter, for the sale of 5 per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the funded loan of 1881, authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, in lots of not less than $100,000, to a total amount of $307,000. These bonds will be sold for gold, and payment therefore must be made within three days after the acceptance by the department of a bid. Each bid must be accompanied by a gold deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount thereof, and no bid at less than par in coin will be considered. Payment may be made at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and the bonds will be delivered at the Treasury in Washington, or, if preferred, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, at the expense of the purchaser.

Preparing to Count the Electoral Vote.

The Senate and House committee on counting the electoral votes were in session about six hours to-day, most of the time as a joint committee. No final action was taken, and they adjourned to meet separately at 10 A. M. and jointly at 11 A. M. to-morrow, when it is understood a definite result will be reached, but whether by agreement or by final disagreement cannot (according to positive statements of one of the members) at this evening) be predicted with any degree of certainty. It can be stated, however, that nothing in the nature of an ultimatum has yet been presented by either committee, and hopes are still expressed by several of the members that the final conference to-morrow will result in an agreement upon some plan that will be satisfactory to both committees, and secure the approval of both branches of Congress. The nature of the discussion or preliminary action to-day is kept profoundly secret.

The Police Investigation.

The committee investigating the Police Board to-night examined Wm. J. Murtagh, President of the Board. He denied all the statements made by Major Richards and his detectives, except the White Lime matter. In this he explained that hearing that the report of the Naval Committee was likely to injure himself, and hearing that Whitthorne was a man of loose habits, he requested Major Richards to have Whitthorne watched in order to expose him if it was found that he visited houses of ill repute. He stated also that Secretary Robeson knew nothing of the matter.

Louisiana Affairs.

Representatives Gibson, Ellis and Levy to-day received from Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, a copy by telegraph of the dispatch sent last night to Gen. Augur by the President. It was shown to various members of the House, and was considered substantially a recognition of the Packard Government. No formal opinion has been rendered to the President by the Attorney General on the subject, but it is well understood that the Attorney General regards the Packard Government as the legal one.

Cheap Telegraphy.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Ainsworth, Mulkey (Ky.) and Stowell, to consider the subject brought to the attention of Congress by persons asking to purchase and assume control of the telegraph lines of the country, in order to provide cheap telegraphy. The committee directed a letter to be written to the Postmaster General, inviting an expression of the Department on this subject.

The Louisiana Electoral Vote.

Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, telegraphed Representative Gibson as follows: "I am informed that apprehensions exist that a recount of the electoral vote is to be made here under a mandate of my Supreme Court, and have, therefore, dispatched to the President that no such intention had been entertained, but that the decision touching that vote must be made by Congress."

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler

occupied his seat in the House to-day for the first time during the present session. He also met with the Committee on Appropriations. He received marked attention from his associates. He leaves for his home to-morrow.

LAND GRANT RAILROADS.

Supreme Court Decision—The Railroads Not Bound to Transport Troops and Property of the Government Free of Charge.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that land grant railroads are not bound to transport troops and property of the United States free of charge by reason of that fact, that they are only to allow the Government free use of their tracks in return for the grants, and that they are each entitled to compensation for all such transportation they have performed except the carrying of mails, subject to a fair deduction for the use of their several roads. The general course of decision on the subject of railroads is reviewed at length, and the conclusion is that it demonstrates the fact that in the early days of railroads it was very generally supposed that they could be public highways in fact as well as in name. In view of this fact it is thought that there is no resisting the conclusion, when construing a legislative declaration to the effect that a particular railroad shall be a public highway, that the meaning is that it shall be open to the use of the public with their own vehicles, and that when Congress in granting lands in aid of such a road declared that it shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government, it only meant that the Government shall have the right to use the road, not that it shall have the right to require its transportation to be performed by the railroad company, and that when this right to use a road is granted, free from all toll or other charge, for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States, it only means that the Government shall not be subject to any toll for such use of the road.

This decision is in the cases of the Lake Superior & Mississippi and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad companies, which have been for some time under advisement. This revises the judgment of the Court of Claims, Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion. The dissenting Justices were Clifford, Miller, Davis and Swayne. Justice Miller wrote the opinion.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, January 15, 1877.

River 32 feet 6 inches; rising; cloudy and mild; raining Hill 5 P. M. Considerable heavy ice running, but volume lessening.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15, 1877.

No arrivals or departures. Cloudy and damp.

VICKSBURG, January 15, 1877.

The river rose 3 inches since Saturday. No boats up or down. Arrived—Ida, Genevieve.

LITTLE ROCK, January 15, 1877.

Turning cold. River rising; 24 inches by the gauge.

SHREVEPORT, January 15, 1877.

Arrived—Clifford, Coushatta. Departed—Clifford and Florence, lower coast. The river rose 3 inches. Warm and cloudy all day, now turning cold.

MEMPHIS, January 15, 1877.

The river 22 inches; maximum thermometer 39. Arrived—James Howard, New Orleans.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

The Last Proposals to the Porte.

LONDON, January 15.—A dispatch from Constantinople says at to-day's sitting of the conference the Marquis of Salisbury, in the name of his European colleagues, communicated to the representatives of the Porte the last proposals of the powers, whose demands were reduced and softened. The gend d'armerie, the division of Bulgaria into two provinces, and the restriction of Turkish troops to certain places are not mentioned in the propositions submitted today. The previous propositions for an international commission and making the appointment of Governors of provinces subject to the consent of the powers are considerably modified. In addition to the concessions, the cession of Novnik to Servia is left in suspense. The proposals for the aggrandizement of Montenegro are reduced to the limits which the Porte has signified its willingness to accept. Thus all contested points are relinquished by the powers except a commission of supervision and the appointment of Governors, and even these points are much altered. The powers now propose that the appointment of Governors of provinces be subjected to their approval only during the next five years, and that instead of an international commission, a mixed body, composed of Europeans and Turks, be established.

After making his communication, Lord Salisbury announced that if the Porte did not agree to the proposals now made, he had instructions to quit Constantinople. Sir Henry Elliott said he also had been instructed in that event to withdraw and leave the British Embassy in the care of a Charge D'Affairs. All other European plenipotentiaries in succession made similar declarations, some of them laying stress on the fact that it was to the Porte's interest to accept the proposals. Safvet Pasha replied. He expressed regret that the decision of the Powers should require him to refer the matter to the Porte before giving a final answer, but he would say he did not think it possible for Turkey to yield upon the questions relative to a commission of supervision and appointment of Governors, those proposals, which affect the independence of the empire, having already been rejected. The Porte, however, would examine the communication and reply definitely thereto at the next sitting.

The conference will reassemble on Thursday (if the Turkish answer is then ready), but it is more than probable that the meeting will not take place until Saturday. In the meantime the Grand Council of one hundred and eighty, composed of all the great dignitaries of State, will meet to decide upon an answer.

AFRICA.

Opposition to British Occupation.

LONDON, January 15.—A dispatch dated Cape Town, Africa, December 27, via Madeira, says: Alarming news has been received from Zulu Land. The Zulu King, Cettywayo, refuses to permit the occupation by British troops of the territory which is in dispute between himself and the Transvaal Republic. He has returned unopened a letter sent him by the British Envoy, and has assembled 8,000 warriors in the disputed territory.

BREVITIES.

····People stayed on one side of a street last night waiting for ferryboats to cross on. A large number of the gas lamps in Allegheny refused to burn last night. The pipes were filled with frost.

····The Allegheny Park Committee will meet this evening to elect a Superintendent and five policemen for the Parks.

····The remains of Mr. George Lysle will be buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence on Washington street, Allegheny.

····Have you noticed the beautiful print butter that adorns the windows of Jacob B. Hubley & Co., on Penn avenue? If not, go and see a sight.

····The ice below the Suspension bridge, in the Allegheny river, was pretty well cleared out yesterday. The river was rising slowly last evening.

····Mr. Thorn, who resides in the Eleventh ward, had his pocket picked of $200 while at the temperance meeting in Library Hall, Monday evening.

····It is said that Grier's testimony will come out by a revival of the bankruptcy proceedings against him and getting his testimony before a Register.

····Beck's flouring mill at Irwin station was destroyed by fire yesterday. The building and machinery were a total loss. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

····The Pittsburgh and Wheeling Accommodation which left the city at 8:32 yesterday, was delayed at Baden by the front truck of the engine jumping the track.

····Mayor Phillips received a petition signed by a number of citizens asking that the boys be permitted to use Arch street as a coasting ground but his Honor refused to grant the prayer.

····The penny collections for the benefit of the children of the late P. P. Bliss, so far received by Mr. H. C. Porter, the Treasurer, aggregate only $100. It should have been a thousand times that.

····Morris Von Baalen, while passing the corner of Washington street and Wylie avenue Sunday night at 12 o'clock, was struck with a handy-billy by some unknown person. He received an ugly gash on the head.

····The Coroner's inquest held yesterday in the case of Thomas Lynch who was drowned at the foot of Market street, Saturday night, resulted in a verdict of accidental drowning. Lynch lived on Rosevelt street, New York.

····The streets were in a deplorable condition last night, and an attempt to travel them had a tendency to convince the traveler that Mrs. Swissbelm's proposition to have the tramps clean them was not so bad as it looked at first sight.

····An unsuccessful attempt to burglarize the cigar store of Evan Evans, on Carson street, near the Smithfield street bridge, was made Sunday night. The burglars were frightened away by Mr. Evans, who heard them at work.

····The order of things has been reversed in the landlord and tenant business. Landlords are looking for tenants, instead of the tenants looking for houses. If the latter take their time they will have the privilege of fixing their own terms.

····Rev. Dr. Nesbit has been appointed Chairman of the Local Option Executive Committee of Allegheny county. A committee of fifteen ladies has been selected to circulate petitions praying for the re-enactment of the Local Option law.

····Seven new cases of small-pox in the city were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. They are located as follows: One in the First ward; one in the Third ward; one in the Thirty-second ward, and four in the Twenty-sixth ward.

····The tracks of the Ormsby Passenger Railway are in a wretched condition at best, and the present state of the weather has rendered travel on them almost impossible. It requires four horses to each car, and then they do not attain a speed of three miles an hour.

····Yesterday afternoon Mr. M. Mason entered the depot of the P. F. W. & C. railroad, on Federal street, Allegheny, and stole a $50 overcoat on a bench. He then went out and made some purchases at a confectionary store, and in a few minutes returned for his coat. It was gone. The thief escaped undetected.

····Mr. Hemberle, Chief Engineer of the American Bridge Company, of Chicago, as present superintending the erection of the new Point bridge, thinks the Ashtabula bridge was blown down by the high wind. He was well acquainted with the structure, and says it was twice as strong as ordinary truss bridges, but had no side supports.

····There was no quorum present at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, and, consequently, no business was transacted. An informal discussion of the matter of tax on bank deposits was held, and it is likely that at the next meeting of the Board a petition to Congress will be prepared praying for a repeal of the law.

····Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Zehringer, who resides on Second street, Allegheny, fell on an icy sidewalk near James street, and sustained a fracture of her right arm and dislocation of the wrist. Dr. Waller Ure attended her. Only a few days ago her son accidentally shot himself in the hand. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a lady slipped at the corner of Pearl and Federal streets and fractured an arm.

····Mr. Samuel Rea has been appointed Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the postoffice, and has given bond in $15,000, with the following well-known gentlemen as his sureties: Wm. Reed, J. J. Bennett, John Graff, Alex. Nimick and John Chalfant. Mr. Rea was formerly President of the People's Bank, and is a thoroughly competent man for the position. No further appointments than those already made will be announced by Postmaster Anderson until he becomes acquainted with the capabilities of the employes now engaged.

····Mr. J. G. Hickman, of Versailles township, was killed instantly Sunday evening at a railroad crossing in McKeesport. He was on his way to church in a sleigh with a lady companion, when the horses took fright and ran toward the railroad crossing, but were prevented from crossing the track by the approaching train. Mr. H. jumped from the sleigh to catch his horses by the bridle, when a sudden plunge of the affrighted animals threw him on the track under one of the cars and he was instantly killed. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday and the verdict was in accordance with the above facts.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Albert Girty, of Allegheny, yesterday returned home, after a few weeks' absence.

***City Engineer McDowell, of Allegheny, took charge of his office yesterday. Mr. Davis will remain with him for a couple of weeks until he becomes familiar with everything concerning the position.

***Rev. J. R. Thompson, of the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. church, has been elected President of the West Virginia University, at Morgantown, Monongalia county. Mr. Thompson will be remembered by the members of Christ church, this city, as the young preacher who delivered such an eloquent sermon last summer. He is only twenty-five years of age, but has both ability and learning.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Bussang vs. Nehren, action on contract. On trial.

Mansfield vs. Conway, action on a note. On trial.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. vs. Straw & Sawtell. Still on trial.

In re voluntary assignment of R. H. Negley, bond of Charles B. Seely, with George G. Negley and Thomas Bigelow sureties, in the sum of $185,000, approved. Bond of same parties in voluntary assignment of J. C. Negley, in the sum of $65,000, also approved.

William and Sarah McKnight, in right of latter, vs. Cunningham & Johnson. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Brown vs. Annawalt.
Best, for use, vs. Franzinger.
Moore vs. Barr et al.
Stalzenbaugh vs. Neal et al.
Lupton & Co. vs. Trimble et al.
Hall vs. Brown.
Bilber vs. North American Insurance Company.
Brown vs. School District of North Versailles township.
Hagne vs. Richardson.
Rineman vs. Patterson.
Kauffman & Bro. vs. Conway.
McAfoos vs. Hukill.
Rynd vs. Herron et al.
R. Patrick & Co. vs. Jennings.
Neal & Sons vs. Pittsburgh Gas Company.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES EWING AND KIRKPATRICK.

Kister Blair vs. City of Allegheny, action in ejectment for lot on Bank lane, Allegheny city. On trial.

Hare & Son vs. Dean & Patterson; action for goods sold and delivered. On trial.

The cases of Ann Hart vs. John Ruppert, Peter Young and Hennan Miersch, actions in ejectment, are still on trial.

David B. Maxwell, administrator of John Hobson, deceased, vs. Clemens Modispacker and Geo. Wolf, executors of John Staub. Verdict for plaintiffs for $154.

M. W. Lyon and W. S. Patterson were admitted to practice.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Peters et ux. vs. Ulmer et ux.
Rihn & Weiler vs. Weisenberger.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson.
Miller et al. vs. Saint.
Wilson Brothers vs. the Allegheny Trust Co.
Stewart vs. Washington & Baltimore R. R. Co.
McKissick & White vs. Mersilth.
Kaufelt vs. South Side P. R. R. Co.
Nolte vs. German B. & L. Association.
Cunningham vs. Myers, Schoyer & Co.
Rentner vs. G. M. Berry & Co.
Cook vs. McGinness et al.
McLaughlin vs. Miller & Lyon.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.
Fred. Graebel.
Thos. McGinnis.
L. Gilson et al. (2)
Wm. Hickey.
Chas. Neff.
Winfield McConkey.
James H. Newly, (2)
M. Breisendorf.
James Quinn et al.
R. M. Stevenson.
D. A. Cameron.
James Shields.
C. Luestar et al.
Barret Rogner.
Frank McCabe.
James Blythe, Jr.,
Nancy Friel.
Joseph Hornbostel.
Frank Kramer.
Isaac Dryfoot.
John Griffin.
Christ. Geib.
J. H. McAllister.
Reuben Roger.

Legal Notes.

The Criminal Court is now holding six hour sessions.

JUSTICE PATTERSON, crier of the Criminal Court, is always nervous when that Court is trying anyone for murder.

THE bonds of C. B. Seely, assignee of R. H. and E. C. Negley, in the respective sums of $185,000 and $65,000, with George C. Negley and Thomas S. Bigelow as sureties, were presented and approved in Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday.

CHARLES DITZEL brought suit in Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday against Nicholas Dale, to recover damages in the sum of $5,000 for an alleged slander. He alleges that the defendant spoke derogatory of his character for virtue and chastity. A capias was issued.

A JUROR when called to serve on the trial of Fritz Graebel for the murder of Edward Finch, yesterday, stated in his preliminary examination that he was hard of hearing. "I suppose we should let him off," said the Court, but one of the attorneys for the defense, in order to test his hearing, said, in a voice lower than his ordinary tone, "Can you hear what I say, Mr. ——?" "No, not very well," was the immediate response, to the great amusement of the Court room.

JOHN ALEXANDER filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102¼.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106¾.

BENNETT is off at last, and gay life in Paris will reward him for disgrace in and flight from this country. It now proves that he found safety on board the *Herald* steam yacht, until he had completed arrangements to leave the country. As he need not be limited as to the duration of his residence abroad, he will probably spend some considerable time away.

PINCHBACK has gone over, with his three Senators, to the Democratic Legislature in New Orleans, and proposes to co-operate with them. This is because the Republican Legislature will not make him United States Senator. He really had the largest vote in that Legislature for the short term, but not enough to elect him. What influence his course will have on the parties who voted for him, remains to be seen.

THE Eastern question proves to be no nearer solution than it has been for some time past. The Russians show signs of firmness again, but are not likely to overcome the obstinacy of the Turks, who declare they will admit nothing that will in any way affect the integrity or independence of the empire. Hence they will not consider the propositions of the great powers, and these powers, on the other hand, will not consider the Turkish proposals. It now looks as though there must be a square back down, on one side or the other, or war.

THE terrible destruction attending the break up of ice on the Monongahela gives rise to the inquiry whether measures cannot be taken by the Government, as part of its plan of river improvement, to guard against such recurrences in the future. We are not sufficiently conversant with the subject to be prepared to discuss it intelligently, but think that arrangements could be made to protect boats in the pools that abound along the river. In view of the recent destructive break-up, we suggest that this subject is deserving of the most earnest consideration.

WE invite the attention of the City Executive Committee, at its meeting this evening, to the importance of providing for the fairest primaries possible, and for the best possible organization of the several conventions. There are several methods possible to this end. It may be required that the rival candidates for delegates shall each have a representative in the election board, as evidence of fair play. Or the boards may be sworn, or any other precautions thought to be necessary may be applied. But for the good of the city let us see that fair play and good feeling obtain.

THE English at last seem aroused at the unwisdom of their policy in India, by the presence of a widespread famine, involving in danger 1,000,000 lives. In most of India, were the Government to expend the money it is now forced to spend to keep its people from starving, in providing irrigating canals, the periodical famines which occur would be done away. Or were trees planted, and the growth of forests encouraged, the same result would follow. The policy of England in India, which has led heretofore to the extortion of money, rather than the building up of the wealth and productiveness of the country, must be changed, and probably will be.

WHAT has been called the MURPHY movement may soon be called the Temperance Revival, so broad and general is the work. Our reports each day, while the fullest published, do not always contain all the meetings that are held. In the city proper, and in all our suburban sections, meetings are nightly held, all partaking of the same spirit, and all largely attended. So far as we have heard, the leading speeches are of a high order of merit—persuasive and argumentative, and not abusive and bigoted. More than this, an undercurrent of religious feeling pervades the meetings, the tendency of the movement being to draw the reformed into church fellowship. It has even, in instances, taken hold of persons who were not drinkers, and aroused them to the need of religious life. It is new, right and good.

WE commend to the attention of Councils, at their next meeting, the propriety, as to levying assessments, of carefully investigating the entire question of retrenchment, as applied to interest, and the management of the city government. It is understood that a levy must be made to meet certain interest falling due; but this aside, there should be thorough investigation before a permanent policy is entered upon. The Philadelphia Councils have acted very wisely in this matter, and their example may be properly followed. And before it is finally determined that our street bonds must be paid, in the short time they have to run, we should know whether new bonds cannot be issued, at lower rates of interest. In brief, the economies should now be studied. We have blundered into a heavy debt; but if the same blindness shall be carried into the management of the debt, it will be a serious matter.

THE struggles in the several States, for the position of United States Senator, are interesting, as showing the eagerness with which that office is sought. It is an office of dignity rather than of emolument, and its tenure is such that those who secure it, look forward to a considerable period of dignified ease. In Massachusetts, BOUTWELL and HOAR are the contestants, with the odds in favor of the latter, although BOUTWELL has made a generally acceptable Senator, and has the Custom House influence in his favor. In New Jersey a mixed fight is in progress, with the situation about as completely clouded as it can well be. MCPHERSON and GREEN are the prominent Democratic candidates, with hopes among several others of becoming the compromise selections. Secretary ROBESON is the Republican candidate from South Jersey, and Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, a most excellent man, a candidate from Newark. The Democrats profess to fear "ways that are dark," but still desperately fight among themselves. In Illinois, Senator LOGAN has the Republican, and ex-Governor PALMER the Democratic nominations. The Independents hold the balance of power, and whichever way they go, the case will be decided. Thus the Republican party is threatened with the loss of two United States Senators in the pending elections.

THE current of public sentiment is evidently and steadily turning against the pretensions of the Democracy, on the Presidential question. The American people reason, usually, with great accuracy on at least the general bearings and issues of political questions; and they have not failed to notice the calmness and dignity with which Republicans have stated and presented their case. On the other hand, the Democrats have thrown away what case they had by mere pettifogging. The tricks of the shyster, the ingenuities of the railway attorney, are not appropriate here, and hurt their case before the people. If they have justice on their side, why do they not rest there, calmly confident that the people will do what is right? This is precisely what men as shrewd as the Democratic leaders would have done, if they had been willing to submit their case on its merits to popular judgment. Indeed, this is just what the Republican leaders have done thus far; with unlimited resources of technical power, they have persistently appealed to public opinion with evidence that their claim as to Louisiana was founded in justice. Therein they have done much to prove that they do not fear the public verdict on the merits of their case. Meanwhile Democrats have been pettifogging, bribing, and tricking continually, as if conscious that nothing but dishonest means can secure them success. Do they think that public opinion has not noted this difference? Possibly they may do better before it is too late. But of one thing they may be sure—sharp practice and the tricks of the shyster will not make the next President.

WE have alluded, a number of times, to the declaration of Southern politicians that Northern Democrats enticed them into the war of rebellion. The New York *Tribune* has been at the pains to gather up some of the evidences of this. It says: Sixteen years ago last November, Mr. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, addressing a public meeting in Charleston, S. C., said: "Let me tell you, there are a million of Democrats in the North, who, when the Black Republicans attempt to march upon the South, will be found a wall of fire in the front." Mr. KEITT got his impressions from such Democrats as are now engaged in "arousing the people." He lived long enough to find out his mistake. Ex-Gov. PRICE, of New Jersey, in the Spring of 1861 said this State "would go with the South from every wise, prudential, and patriotic reason," and he was confident that Pennsylvania and New York would "choose also to cast their lot with the South." A Democratic meeting in Philadelphia sixteen years ago this month adopted a resolution to the effect that the withdrawal of the Southern States released Pennsylvania from her bonds, and "would authorize and require her citizens, through a convention to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom her lot should be cast—whether with the North and the East, whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethren of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own, or whether Pennsylvania should stand by herself as a distinct community." Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE, in January, 1860, wrote JEFFERSON DAVIS that in case of dissolution of the Union the fighting "will be within our own borders and our own streets," between two classes of Northern citizens. Senator EATON, of Connecticut, gave out with great distinctness and emphasis about that time that the Democrats of his State would interpose between the "assassins" of Massachusetts and "our brethren of the South," should they attempt to march across Connecticut for the invasion of the Southern States." Having seen just how their promises were kept, the Southern Democrats are not disposed to trust them again.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

When Chevelier WATTERSON unfolded his plan for assembling one hundred thousand "unarmed petitioners" in Washington on the day of counting the electoral vote, there were those who thought it merely a piece of oratorical enthusiasm—imagination and eloquence unloosed. But it turns out to be the expression of the serious thoughts of Democratic leaders. HEWITT, when applied to on the subject, refused to issue a call for the meeting, and the subject, having been referred to TILDEN, that modest and retiring gentleman, who depends on the people to secure his rights, promptly advises the holding of the meeting. HEWITT resists, but will, of course, be compelled to submit, and his visit to TILDEN is a step to that end. The scheme is too promising to be abandoned, and represents the faint hope that Congress may be controlled by the presence of one hundred thousand "unarmed" Democrats. If petitions in small quantities are sometimes influential, then petitions *en masse* should be potential? Of course, the idea of suppliancy on the part of a mob, such as would be gathered, is intensely ludicrous. All would be there, we presume, a day or night in advance, and the necessity for preparing for the great event would keep them busy through the night. With several barrels of the strongest kind of preparative, duly and carefully swallowed, we can imagine the splendid condition of the hundred thousand. Perfumes, not exactly like those of Araby the blest, would be there. Then in the cold light of a winter's morning we should have them, along the slopes of the hill and amid the broad spaces of the eastern front of the Capitol, silently kneeling, with tearful eyes and outstretched hands, statuesquely pleading that SAMMY may be counted in. Could such a tableau be resisted?

There is just a possibility that a few Congressmen and the President might misapprehend the gentle and peaceful spirit of the Democracy, and post a few troops around the capitol, as a matter of precaution. Of course the troops would do them no harm so long as they were merely petitioners, but then the gentle Democracy have such a horror of troops that their presence would no doubt effect their nerves very seriously. We should hear much of the outrageous conduct of the Administration. If, however, the President should be serious about it, he would be governed by the thought that Congress can do its duty without the presence of a threatening crowd, gathered for the purpose of coercing a given decision. The Presidential count has been peacefully made, heretofore, and will be again, unless the Democracy shall give effect to their plans, and fill Washington with their rank and file. We venture that the effect of this gathering will be to injure the Democratic party, if that organization is susceptible of further injury.

HOWLING IN SEASON.

The *Post* has gained knowledge of a bill looking to putting the State in preparation to meet any possible contingency of Democratic outbreaks, and is uttering its most savage howls over it. We may state the views prevailing among the best of our people relative to the crisis possible in political affairs. The Democracy are known to be determined to assemble a vast multitude of their followers at Washington to attempt to coerce Congress to count TILDEN in as President of the United States. It is believed that they have the further purpose, should there be the slightest excuse for it, to attempt to inaugurate TILDEN on the 5th of March. These palpable purposes are disguised under terms that are apparently peaceful, but their real meaning is well understood. In 1860 -61 they caught the country unprepared. We had no organizations, and did not expect their outbreak. Months elapsed before adequate preparations could be made. The arms and ordnance belonging to the Government had, to a large extent, been placed within rebel reach. It is not proposed to have it so again. The matter to which the *Post* refers involves only preparation for a possible contingency. If the Democrats preserve the peace, it does not mean the expenditure of a dollar or the development of a single aggressive movement. But if a sudden attempt is made to seize the Government, it does mean 20,000 troops, fully trained and equipped, ready to defend the Government at a moment's notice.

Perhaps it is well to put aside all disguise, and say that the Republican party, in the present emergency means explicitly this: 1. A fair count of the electoral vote, such as will be just and right to all concerned; and this irrespective of whether there be no gathering, or the largest possible assemblage at Washington. 2. To put the Presidential office in the hands of the person to whom it may be legally and honestly assigned. If this be TILDEN, he will get the office without the slightest trouble. If it be not assigned to him, he will not get it, no matter what devices he may employ. New York has a Republican Legislature, New Jersey has a tie in the Lower House, Ohio is Republican, and hence Washington is surrounded with States which, while some of them have Democratic Governors, they have Republican Legislatures. Pennsylvania has both, and the inclination of our State government is to see that the purity of the ballot shall be secured. If the Democrats are quiet and peaceable, anything that will be done will do them no harm; but if they are warlike, we will be prepared. It is not proposed to repeat 1861.

STATE INTEREST.

The bill of Senator MCNEILL, noticed briefly yesterday, which practically proposes to authorize school boards to pay eight per cent. interest on bonds, is so out of harmony with the policy proposed by the State, that we are impelled to notice it more at large. Our public schools are, in a sense, State institutions, and should, therefore, share in any policy adopted by the State. They receive their *pro rata* of the $1,000,000 annually appropriated by the State for the maintenance of public schools, and are, therefore, amenable to the laws of the State. While it is true that the buildings afford the security on which the loans are based, it is also true that money, loaned on such ample security, commands at the present very low rates. It is not considered an unusual matter to arrange a loan at five per cent. at the present; and at six per cent. our school loans should be placed at par.

In addition to loans of this character we are likely to have considerable legislation, during the present winter, looking to the authorizing of municipal and other loans. In this city, there probably will be a necessity for attempting to replace the water bond loans, if we wish to save the people from the full weight of taxation resulting from the Penn avenue decision. While nothing has been done to ascertain what methods of retrenchment may be taken in view of existing contingencies, that of reducing our rate of interest has been thought of, and will probably be carefully considered. In view of all such probabilities, we suggest that a general rule be adopted by the Legislature that no legislation be enacted, by which any board, or municipality, shall be permitted to contract loans at more than the legal rate of interest. A general law, forbidding municipalities or corporations from paying more than six per cent. will prove of great advantage; but if this be not done, no body or municipality should be authorized to negotiate bonds at more than the legal rates. If possible, they should at this time be limited to five per cent.; but not more than six should be allowed under any circumstances. We are surprised that Senator MCNEILL should have favored a bill allowing a school board to issue bonds at eight per cent. at this time; but the introduction of bill does at least this much good, that it will lead to the examination of the entire question. Governor HARTRANFT has been very firm in restraining interest payments to legal rates, and will, we believe, veto bills looking to large payments. He is right in this. But there should be a uniform rule laid down, and all legislation on the subject should be made to conform to it.

How Tilden Lost his Sweetheart.

A short time since a representative of the *News* was stopping at a small village some ten miles east of Buffalo, N. Y. While there he heard the story, which circulated freely in Buffalo and the villages contiguous thereto, that Gov. Tilden and a beautiful lady, named Miss Lee, of that city, were engaged to be married some five or six years ago. The happy day was named, and for a time everything looked serene; but as the day drew nigh the fair fiancee made known to Uncle Samuel that there was one wish which she had, and hoped he would not hesitate to gratify it. Said she, "Mr. Tilden, when we are married, I wish to go to Europe on our bridal tour." Ere the sentence was finished she saw that a change had come over her companion's face. He answered: "Miss Lee, it is impossible for me to comply with your wishes, as my professional duties are such as to preclude my absence for the time required to make a trip to Europe. In this, as in everything else within my power, I would be more than happy to comply if my own feelings were alone to be consulted; but I have clients whose interests are in my hands and they must be attended to." Miss Lee was not slow to show the disappointment she felt at not having her wish complied with, and then and there informed her whilom affianced that their engagement must cease from that moment. Mr. Tilden could not, at first, believe that her not going to Europe on her bridal tour would bring about such a determination on her part as to break their engagement. But he was mistaken. She was inexorable, and when they parted, which they did immediately, he looked upon her for the last time up to the present.—*Galveston News.*

A Sporting Man's Business.

A. T. Stewart in his life time leased Niblo's Garden to Charles Thorne, Sr., John F. Chamberlin, the sporting man, becoming the lessee's surety. Thorne not paying the rent, Chamberlin was sued and a judgment recovered for over $27,000. The judgment was returned unsatisfied, and an order was then obtained for the examination of Mr. Chamberlin in supplementary proceedings. The examination was begun yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Chamberlin, in response to questions put by John D. Townsend, the counsel for Mrs. Stewart estate, said he had no place of business now. He admitted having become surety for the payment of the rent. He recollected that the rent was to be paid weekly, but recollected nothing further about the lease. He did not think that at the time of becoming surety he was worth the amount of money for which he became surety. Mr. Chamberlin was then questioned as to some of the details of his business. It appears that he carried on his business at Washington during the Winter, and at Long Branch during the Summer. The business at Washington was a losing one. He did not know as to whether it paid at Long Branch or not. He said: "We had two branches, one at the beach and the other in the country. On one we always lost money, and on the other we sometimes made money. We always lost money on the restaurant."

How He Raised the Loaf.

He was a young man, and he looked like a student—like one of the students in attendance at Harvard College. Moreover, his prompt action, as he saw a loaf of bread on the crosswalk up Woodward avenue, went to show that he was fond of football, and therefore a student at Harvard. He reasoned that the loaf had fallen from a baker's sleigh, and further reasoned that it was better for him to kick it into forty pieces than for some poor man to find it. He kicked. He kicked for all he was worth, and uttering a wail of agony he limped to the fence and leaned against it, and swore like a pirate. The interior of that "loaf" loaf of bread was a handsome cobblestone, put there for just such an emergency.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Tell it, grandsires, by the fireside,
While your spouses smile and knit—
How Bold Bennett saved his honor
When he went away and fit.
How he traveled far to do it;
Faced his foe without a fear;
Then returned in triumph homeward,
Minus scratch in front or rear.
Oh, it was a gallant battle,
And it shows how safe is he
Who instead of fists takes pistols
To assert his dignitee.

—Peach trees are in bloom in Texas.

—Vanderbilt knew nothing of book-keeping.

—Minneapolis rejoices in base ball on skates.

—Edwin Adams is alive and well in San Francisco.

—It costs ninety-one cents per month for each pupil in the Pennsylvania schools, Philadelphia excluded.

—Charleston—Social gathering—unloaded pistol—went off and killed a young lady—deep gloom—no one to blame.

—Wade Hampton's new name is greatly admired. But he doesn't like being called "Old-man-afraid-of-Chamberlain."

—Great destitution prevails in New York and Brooklyn, and deaths from starvation and exposure are frequently reported.

—The soul of the average Democrat would be delighted with a war on the plan of the last great duel—plenty of talk and no blood.

—An exchange states that most of the New York car conductors have lost their thumbs since the ladies have taken to wearing steel traps between their shoulder blades.

—Gov. Hayes has been requested to sit for his bust by divers Ohio gentlemen—the Hon. John M. Millikin, the Hon. William White, and others; and Gov. Hayes says gereerously that he will do so, and "esteem it an especial honor."

—Speaking of girls generally taking after their fathers, a Toledo girl took after hers the other day with a meat axe, just because he suggested that ten o'clock was late enough to sit up at night with a "feller" in the front parlor.

—Colorado, the youngest of the States, contains more than double the number of square miles of New York, and Texas is more than twice as large as Colorado. The figures are: New York, 47,000 square miles; Colorado, 105,000; Texas, 247,000.

—There is a method in the Blaine enthusiasm of the Maine Republicans. From the speeches made at the recent caucus, at least of the five speakers declared him their choice for the next Presidential nomination. Mr. Blaine seems to be a man that men tie to.

—The Rev. H. R. Haweis, the clever English clergyman and writer, says of Mr. Joseph Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle*: "I venture to say that, among all the temperance lecturers of the day, Mr. Jefferson has been a more eloquent preacher of sobriety than any."

—Twenty-six millinery stores adjoin each other on Division street, New York city, and the windows along two blocks of that much-traveled thoroughfare present a continuous wilderness of artificial flowers, gay ribbons, jaunty hats and other gaudy feminine headgear.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says "the Texas Pacific Railroad seem confident of success, and base their hopes on expected aid from Eastern and Northern capitalists. The bill, with the proposed amendments, is substantially the same as the Atkins bill of last session."

—Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, wears a green coat in the English fashion, and Mr. Redfield, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has been told that the Judge, in the rural districts, has the sheriff, with a drawn sword, to escort him back and forth from the court house to his hotel, thus strongly impressing the natives.

—Watterson now denies that he said 100,000 men would be in Washington to boost Uncle Samuel into the Presidential chair. And yet everybody who heard him declared that Light Horse Harry did say so. But then it must be borne in mind that he does not always remember the next morning what he said the evening before.

—The rhymsters have broken loose on the subject of the political situation. And by the way, we would advise the Buffalo poet who writes:

"Awake, ye American freemen, awake,
Arouse, give yourselves a Samsonian shake,"

to give poetry the shake henceforth and forever.

—A new "Life of Charles Sumner," prepared by one of his literary executors, has been in preparation in Boston for over a year, and the plates of half the first volume are already made. The work is under the direction of the Hon. Edward L. Pierce, who enjoyed Mr. Sumner's confidence and friendship in an unusual degree, and whose capacity is highly spoken of in many influential quarters.

—Happy, happy indeed is the man who, bending daily over his patient saw-horse, and supplying the people of the republic with wood too long to go into any stove in the house, thinks that this Orton they are all talking about is a new actor come over from Europe to play Shakespearian dramas, and believes the Electoral College to be an ordinary institution of learning, looking around for an endowment. Where ignorance is bliss, wisdom is blister.

—There is said to be a young man in the Missouri penitentiary whose parents, at their death, left him a fortune of $50,000. There's where his parents made a fatal mistake. If they had taken the precaution to invest that $50,000 in a small dog and shot him, and then had simply left the young man a jack-plane or a wood-saw, with printed instructions how to use it, the chances are that, instead of being in the penitentiary, he would to-day have been gradually but surely working his way up to a handsome competency and an honorable old age.

—Master Richard Wagner shook his head and answered rather sadly, "I am too old for that," when a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* told him that he should come to America. Salvini's wife sent him not long ago a basket of flowers, a bed of white blossoms on which were laid five lines of score in the shape of five blades of grass, with the treble key picked out in violets. The two opening bars of the "Rhine Maidens" were picked on the lines by pink blossoms. When the composer goes about viewing Italian sights he takes no other *cicerone* than his little fair-haired son, Siegfried, who consequently diligently studies Baedeker.

—Mdme. Nilsson Rouzad, the divine warbler, is as generous, it would seem, as she is gifted. It is said that she has settled a handsome annuity—£3,000 they say, but that is rather steep—upon her aged parents in Sweden, and lifted the mortgages from the farms of all her brothers, besides doing a good handsome for each of her sisters. She is the youngest of the children, and the people of the neighborhood in which she was born and reared, who had an opportunity to hear her sing during a recent visit of hers to her old home, look upon her as being but little, if any, lower than the angels, and would rather fight for her than to eat for anybody else. Her mother and father and brothers and sisters, too, are as proud of her as if she were the wife of an imperial prince.

STATE NEWS.

JOHN HEFFNER, of Reading, is the father of forty-two children.

E. S. DOTY, of Mifflintown, sent to each poor family in that place a five dollar bill as a Christmas gift.

THE New Castle *Guardian* appeared last week in a new typographical garment. It looks very neat and pretty.

WM. FOX, of Titusville, has a dancing rat. The little creature is perfectly tame and keeps most perfect time to the tune of the violin.

ANDREW SHUMAN, editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and who has just been inaugurated Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, is a Pennsylvanian and a native of Lancaster county.

A CANTON, Ohio girl ate twenty-three buckwheat cakes for breakfast one day last week, and now nothing short of a harrow drawn up and down her back three times a day will afford that satisfaction which most women during the buckwheat-cake season can get out of a hair brush.

MR. OLIVER BROWN, of Millville borough, Cambria county, paid a visit to a neighbor a few days ago, accompanied by his wife and infant child, and when about leaving them on their return home the little one was wrapped up so carefully and so snugly that it was found smothered to death when the parents reached their own domicil.

DURING a recent absence of the family of Dr. Robertson, of Titusville, tramps attempted to fire his house by lighting a lamp, setting it on a table, and then fastening to it a string which they attached to the door knob, so that when the door should be opened the lamp would be thrown to the floor, which had been previously saturated with oil. Fortunately the plot was only partially successful, the fire being extinguished before much damage was done.

Human Nature.

At one o'clock the other afternoon two men, driving an old horse and having a barrel in the sleigh behind the seat, attempted to turn from Griswold street into State on one runner. It was a dismal failure. The sleigh went over, the horse fell down and the barrel rolled away, while the two men were so tangled up that they could not extricate themselves. Nine men reached the spot almost simultaneously, and eight of them rushed to set off the barrel. It was injured, while the ninth halted midway between the barrel and the struggling victims, and called out:

"Is that whisky in the barrel?"

"No; its vinegar," answered one of the pair.

"Tis, eh? Well, I suppose you'll have to lift that sleigh up," sighed the ninth, as he walked around it.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Home for Aged Protestant Women.

At the close of the sixth year of the existance of the "Home for Aged Protestant Women," the managers feel called by custom to present an annual report. Although beyond the fact that the institution is prospering there is but little to report of interest to the public. Founded to give peace and rest to those who are deemed worthy of its bounties the yearly history of the Home is but that of a larger private family, shorn even of the joyous incidents of christenings, or the happy excitements of weddings known in the changes of a family, only those more solemn ones, when the body returns to its mother earth, and the spirit to God. Those who enter the Home do so to find release from the anxieties and dreads of an uncalled for old age. The sharper sorrows, or brighter joys of life, form the lights and shadows of the past, within their memories, and the duty of the managers is to make smooth their downward path. In this case there is a pleasure, which compensates for the labor and anxieties of so doing; but in that work, as in the lives of those cared for, there are no events beyond the routine of daily household incidents. The ailments of the inmates, the trifling vexations of management, the business cares of income and expenditure, while of interest to the board and matters of report and discussion at its meetings, would only be tiresome to the public, whose chief interest is as to the success of the institution, and the accomplishment of the purpose for which it was organized. The board feel gratified in being able to say that the Home has fully met the object for which it was established.

During the year four of the inmates have died: On February 27, 1876, Mrs. Elizabeth Verner, aged eighty-seven years; on March 4, Mrs. Withrow, aged seventy years; also, on the same day, Miss Ann Thompson, aged eighty-two years; on November 1, Miss Wolfe, aged seventy-eight. Thirty inmates still remain to enjoy the comforts of the home and call for the performance of our duty in providing for their wants, and it is presumed that in due time others will fill the places of those whose memories alone remain to tell that they were once members of our family. As year after year drops quietly into the past, and one after another of those whose downward path we have endeavored to smooth and brighten passes full of years to that life where neither time nor change are, we ourselves must feel that this constant yearly reminder of the flight of time is to us not without its lesson; that in the management of this institution we have taken into our charge, it were well that we should be zealous in our well-doing while it is yet day, "ere the night cometh when no man can work," to do what we can to render this home of our rest and hopes a happy, peaceful-abiding place for those for whom it was designed, when we ourselves shall have ceased from our earthly labor.

The anniversary of the opening of the Home was celebrated as usual on the first Thursday of October. Owing to the inclement weather, the attendance of our friends and the public was less general than usual. The bountsous contributions of fruit and flowers evinced, however, the good will felt toward the institution. This annual festival is two-fold in its benefits. The receipts from the sale of tickets are a welcome addition to the income of the Home, and the incidents attending the celebration, the presence of visitors, and the bright and cheerful gathering, gives a much enjoyed holiday to the inmates, who feel a great pride in their Home, and its standing in the favor of the public.

The treasurers report presents the items of the receipts and expenditures of the Home. Thanks are due to some of the clergy for the religious services held during the year, also to the "Young Ladies Christian Association of East Liberty." These services have always looked forward to with delight by those aged women, as they standing on the confines of life, realize that the "grass withereth and the flowers fade, but the promises of God abideth forever."

MARY C. THURSTON,
Secretary,
Aged Protestant Womens Home.

TREASURERS REPORT.

Mary L. Jackson in account with the Home for Aged Protestant Women:

DR. 1876.

To Interest	$2,269 94
" Boarding	321 00
" Proceeds of Anniversary	343 99
" Annual Collections and Donations	1,452 00
" Cash Left by Inmates	11 60
" Admission Fees	300 00
" Work Done by Inmates	24 88
" Managers Fines, &c.	15 00
" Refunded House Expenses	53 15
" Sale of Fodder and Oil Barrels	7 00
Total	$4,798 56

CR. 1876.

By Wages	$ 979 20
" House Expense and Coal	1,171 14
" Purchasing Committees	1,163 31
" Repairs	25 59
" Insurance	15 00
" Painting	99 67
" Gardening	8 00
" Balance	1,339 65
Total	$4,798 56

To Cash for Calcimining	$ 195 00
By Calcimining	195 00

The above collected and paid for the purpose stated without passing through the Treasurer's hands.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have examined the above accounts and found them correct.

H. R. SCULLY,
JNO. R. JACKSON.
PITTSBURGH, January 13, 1877.

Cattle Raising in Colorado.

A Denver letter to the Chicago *Tribune* says: An elaborate statement, prepared by one well acquainted with the cattle business on the Laramie Plains, brings out the following results of an investment of $55,000 in a herd of 50,000 cattle. The sales out of the increase at the end of five years had been $50,000. Total proceeds of sales and stock on hand, $105,000. The expenditures were: herders at $40 per month each, $12,000; interest of loan, $2,060; expended on ranch buildings, yards, &c., $1,000; horses for herders, &c., $1,065, making a grand total of expenses, $16,565, showing the investment of $55,000 grown to $88,335, or a net profit of $33,335 in five years. Another example of profits in this business may be seen in the experience of Charles Goodnight, on the Arkansas. He put on his ranch, near Fort Lyon, in 1866, cattle to the value of $20,650. His statement shows that the first two years he sold cattle to the amount of $17,925, above all expenses of keeping, and had on hand at the end of that time the following: 400 Texas cows, valued at $15 per head, $6,000; 400 graded cows, valued at $20 per head, $8,000; 150 three-year old steers, valued at $20 per head, $3,000; 300 two-year old steers, valued at $12 per head, $3,600; 550 yearlings, valued at $8 per head, $4,950; 48 bulls, valued at 50 per head, $2,400; total value of herd on hand, $27,950.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Holt, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid imitations.
B. BRANDRETH, Prop't,
d48 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

FRED. ALTVATER,
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Junlata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

GLASS SHADES
FOR WAX WORK, &C.
Prices greatly reduced.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
285 LIBERTY STREET.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS,
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13. 1877.

Continuation of Special Bargains Now on Counters,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

With purchases made this week in the EASTERN MARKETS, we will open a NEW, CHOICE and SELECT LINE of NOVELTIES, in a general assortment of Goods for all of our numerous Departments, while invoices of goods per Steamer "Illinois" are now opened, consisting of Linens, Damasks, &c., to which we respectfully invite a close and critical examination as to value and prices, being much superior to any previous offering.

At 10c, 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" Water Twist Shirting Muslins.

At 5 and 6¼c, best makes Dark Fast Colored Calicos.
At 6¼c, choice new line best Shirting Calicos.
At 6¼c, good yard wide Dark Colored Chintzes.
At 5 and 6¼c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 7 and 8c, best 4-4 Standard Sheetings.
At 12½c, 46-inch Bleached Pillow Case Muslin.
At 25c, 10-4 extra heavy Bleached Sheeting Muslins.
At 25c, 11-4 extra heavy Brown Sheeting Muslins.
At 8¼c, 4-4, an extra fine Soft-finish Bleached Muslin.

At 25c, Loom Table Linens, Just Received To-day, a Special Bargain, Slightly Imperfect.

At 37½c, Satin Finish Bleached Table Damasks.
At 62½ and 87½c, extra heavy All-Linen Crash for Towels.
At 10 and 12½c, Wide and Very Heavy Plain Twilled Towellings.
At 8½, 10 and 12½c, extra size All-Linen Towellings.
At 25c to $1.25, Special Bargains in Imported Towels.
At 37½c, very large Damask Towels, 1¼ yards long.
At 70 and 75c, Complete new line of Madder Tablings.
At 31, 37½c up, short lengths Irish Linens, about ½ real value.
At 87½c, New Turkey Red Damasks, worth $1.25.

At 12 1-2c, Extra Heavy Dark Grey Twilled Flannels, an Extra Bargain.

At 10 and 12½c, heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 15 and 18¾c, heavy Wool Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 20 and 25c, Extra heavy Wool Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 25 and 28c, extra good value in Barred Flannels.
At 30c, special bargain in all-wool Flannels.
At 16c, Dark Blue Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.
At 30c, heavy Double Faced Black Waterproofs,
At 31, 33 and 37½c, heavy wool Cassimeres.
At 62½ and 75c, all-wool Cassimeres and Diagonals, worth $1

At 12 1-2c, New and Choice Assortment Plaid and Striped Dress Goods, Seasonable Styles.

At 25 and 30c, newest shades in English Basket Suitings, worth 50c.
At 30, 33 and 37½c, wide Doublefold Colored and Black Cashmeres
At 25c, newest shades in Cashmere and Alpaca Brocades.
At 12½c, new and best styles Tycoon Repps.
At 18¾c, choicest shades Colored Cashmeres, worth 25c.
At 20c, leading colors double fold Alpacas, worth 25c.
At 37½c, Sicilian Mohairs and Striped Brocades, just opened.
At 12½c, bargain in Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 12½ and 15c, bargain in Wool Plaids, worth 22 and 25c.

At 25c, A Special Bargain in Black Alpacas, Superior Lustre and Quality.

At 62½, 70 and 75c, just opened, new line of Colored Cashmeres.
At 80, 85, 90c and $1, very superior value in Colored Cashmeres.
At 50, 62½, 75c and up, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1, assorted shades Brown Dress Silks.
At $1.25 up, all colors in Colored Dress Silks.
At 75c, Silk Irish Poplins, worth $1 75.
At 50, special bargain in all-wool Cashmeres, newest shades.
At 85, 90c and $1, extra good Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.25, $1.37½ and $1.50, extra value in heavy Black Silks.

At 4 Spools for 19c, Geo. A. Clark's O. N. T., or Ashworth's Best 6 Cord Machine Cotton.

At 5c, a lot of Ladies' Wool Felt Bonnets.
At 12½c, another lot of Ladies' Best Wool Felt Hats.
At 25c, another line of good shapes Wool Felt Hats.
At 12½c, Ladies' Black, Real Silk Windsor Ties.
At 15c, Ladies' Cardinal and Light Green Real Silk Ties.
At 12½c, Stamped P. K. Toilet Sets, worth 50c.
At 50c, Chinchilla and Cloth Leggins, worth $1.50.
At 50c, special bargain in Woven Corsets.
At 62½ and 75c, Infants' Embroidered Chemises, worth $1.50.

At 12 1-2c, No. 30 Twilled All Silk Ribbon in Cardinal, Navy Blue, Seal Brown and Myrtle Green.

At 12½c, Children's All-Linen Slips and Aprons.
At 12½c up, Misses' and Ladies' White and Colored Aprons.
At 5c up, new assortment Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
At 12½c, all colors in Woolen Fringes, worth 25c.
At 50c to 75c, Trimmed Hats, worth $1.50 to $2.
At $1 and $1.25, Trimmed Hats, worth $2.50 and $3.
At $1.50 and $2, Trimmed Hats, worth $3 40 and $4.
At 50c, all colors in Woolen Fringes, worth $1.
At 50c and $1, extra good value in Black and Colored Kids.
At

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 16, 1877.

The rain and sleet of yesterday operated unfavorably on everything like business. Our streets were in an almost impassable condition, and but little in the way of current business was done. The heavy losses on the Monongahela may cause a call on the banks on the part of the sufferers, but generally speaking the demand is quite light. As a rule, loanable capital is largely in excess of current needs, and when collaterals and credits are deemed satisfactory the question of rates is one easily settled between borrowers and lenders. At bank the offerings of commercial paper are quite small, but they are not less than usual at this period. With regard to the prospect opinion is divided, some holding that the demand promises to be larger than usual at the opening of the spring trade, whilst others predict a continuance of quiet and distrust among the business classes and capitalists. In the present uncertainty it is better to wait on events than forecast them, and this is just what is being done. The banks lend cautiously, as they should; but when free from apprehensions they act freely and liberally, the range being 7 to 9 per cent.

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.

Alabama has been infected by the example of Georgia, and is beginning to recognize the uses of home industry, where a few years since free trade was almost universally accepted, and England was considered the natural ally and complement of Southern industry. The Montgomery *State Journal* calls attention to the success that has followed making cotton-seed oil, to the dividends of Columbus cotton factories, the advantages of Montgomery, and the fact that the vim and energy of Northern manufacturers will succeed everywhere. The cotton is on the spot; fuel is accessible; idle labor is at command to run a dozen factories, and there is the capital to build them. These expressions show the entrance of new ideas in the State, and promise to place Alabama with Georgia and North Carolina. It looks from the general statement as though the whole South would soon make manufacturing second only to planting, and gain greatly from sound judgment.

NEW YORK BANKS.

The report of Bank Superintendent Ellis, of New York, states that 84 banks organized under the general banking law of the State reported to the department September 30, 1876. The same number reported at the close of the last fiscal year. Four new banks were established during the year and four banks were closed. All of these went into liquidation and passed beyond the jurisdiction of the department. Under present laws the Superintendent has no cognizance, officially, of the transactions in respect to a banking association after it ceases to exercise its functions as a bank.

THE INFLUX OF GOLD.

A comparison of the imports and exports of 1875 and 1876 gives at a glance the cause of the movement of gold to this country. For the first eleven months of 1875 the excess of exports over imports was $36,321,157; for the same period last year the excess was $152,433,856, and it is estimated that the full returns of the year will carry this excess to $165,000,000, and perhaps $170,000,000.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of **bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:**

6-20's	106¾	5-20's 1868 coupons	115½
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	114⅜	10-40's	112¾
" 1865	109¾	Currency 6's	122½
" 1863	109¾	7-30's 2d series	107¾
6-20's 1867	113¾	10-40's coupons	113½

RAILWAYS.

N.Y. Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	9¾	Union Pacific	19¾
L. S.	59¼	Toledo & Wabash	5
C. C. & I. C.	80	Hudson	13½
St. Paul	19¾	Adams Express	102¾
Do. Pref	56½	American Express	57¾
Lake Shore	54½	U. S. Express	50
Do. Central	49	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85
Northwestern com	36	Quicksilver	15½
Do. Pref	56¾	Mariposa	10½
Rock Island	101½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Cleve. & Pitts	90	Panama	122
Pacific Mail	23¾	Terre Haute	6
Western Union Tel.	76¾	N. J. Central	94
Delaware, L. & W.	75¾	Del. & Hudson	92

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(B) 48¾	Cen. Trans(B)	18¾
Reading (S)	19	Empire do.(B)	48
Penn. of S. (B)	140	A. V. R. R. 7-25's	104
Oil Creek (B)	8¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B	86
Lehigh Valley (B)	49¾	N. Pacific bonds	A 15¾

NEW YORK, January 15, 1877.

Money 4@6; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $429,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $458,000. The clearings were $34,000,000. **Sterling** was steady at 483¼@485. Gold opened at 106¼ and closed at 106¾. The carrying rates were 7 to 4. Loans were also made flat at the close. At London silver is 57½ pence per oun ce. Here silver **bars are** $1.32½ greenback and $1 24½ gold; silver coin $1.24½. Goveramen ts were active and higher. Railroad bonds were **steady.** State securities were quiet. The stock market early in the day was generally strong, and in some cases higher, but subsequently became weaker and declined, especially for coal stocks and Illinois Central. In late dealings the market was firmer again at some recovery from the lowest point. The great bulk of the business was in stocks of the Western Union, Lake Shore and Michigan Central. Western Union advanced from 74¾ to 76¾, and closed at 76. Lake Shore opened at 54½, declined to 53¾, and closed at 54¾. Michigan Central fell off to 48, rose to 49¾, and closed at 48¾. Rock Island was firm. Illinois Central declined to 59¾ and closed at that price, against 62¾ on Saturday. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western fell off from 76 1-2 to 75 1-4, Delaware & Hudson Canal from 72 to 70¾, and New Jersey Central from 35¾ to 34, with final sales at about the lowest figures. Express stocks were firmer. The transactions were 110,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Western Union, 7,000 St. Pauls, 22,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Michigan Central, 8,000 Lackawanna, and 6,000 New Jersey Central.

Government.—United States Coupons 1881, 114¾; 5-20s '65, 109¾; do. '65 new, 110¾; do. '67, 115 1-8; do. '68, 115½; new 5s, 111¾; new 4½s, 108¾; 10-40s, 112½; do. coupons, 113¾; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 45¾; do. new, 44; Virginia new 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104 1-4.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 76; Quicksilver, 15½; do preferred, 21; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 6¾; do. preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 102½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 50; New York Central, 102; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 138½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 49¾; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 19¼; Lake Shore, 54½; Illinois Central, 59¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¼; Northwestern common, 36; do preferred, 56; C. C. C. & I., 80; New Jersey Central, 34; Rock Island, 101 7 8; St. Paul, 19¼; do. preferred, 50 7 8; Toledo & Wabash, 5; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 5½; do. preferred, 14½; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 109½; Ohio & Mississippi, 6¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 75½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16; Missouri Pacific, 102½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 62; Indiana Central, 8; Burington & Quincy, 119; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 103¾; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific sinking fund, 94½.

LONDON, January 15—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £169,000. Consols, 95 1-16; 5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 109½; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 99, Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, January 15.—Rentes, 106f 27½c.

FRANKFORT, January 15.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 15, 1877.

There has been a very fair degree of activity in general business during the past week, and some of the leading staples have appreciated in value. Both Flour and Wheat are very firm, and a further advance is not improbable. Coffee continues very firm at an advance of about 2c ₱ lb within the past two weeks. Refined Sugars are easier as are also Provisions, the hog producte in particular. Refined Oils is lower and Land Oils are firmer. Cheese in fair demand at former rates. Butter continues dull and Eggs are scarce and higher. Pig Iron is more active and a better feeling prevails, especially for good standard brands.

APPLES.—There is a fair demand, and while the supply has been reduced somewhat of late it is fully equal to present wants. Selling at $1@1.75 per bbl in a jobbing way, for good to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER.—Dull; quoted at 3@4c ₱ gallon in kegs, and 4@5c in small packages.

BUTTER.—The arrivals have slacked off somewhat within the past week, but the supply (especially of common and medium grades) is in excess of present wants, and prices are easy, and tending in favor; strictly prime table Butter is in fair demand and the impression prevails among some dealers that it will be good property, either or later, or after the country roads break up. Farmers, anxious to take advantage of the good sledding, have been marketing their produce pretty freely. Butter included, and this accounts for the receipts being larger than usual at this season of the year. Moreover, the eastern markets are also overstocked, hence there is no demand for export. Prime to choice rolls, 28@35c; medium to good, 13@20; dosold packed, 12@16; common, 8@10c.

ALES.—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally very dull, as usual, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₱ ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ in country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

ASHES.—The demand continues light and prices are easy but unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 2¼@3, refined do, 3@3¼. Nitrate Soda, 3¾@4. Pearls, 6¼@7. Potash, 5@6. Arsenic, 5@5½. Manganese, 6@6½. Fluor Spar, 7@7½. Black Lead, 4@5.

BRUSHES.—White Scrubbing, $10@11 ₱ gross, Gray, $11@20; White Bristle, $22@36; Shoe, $13@0; Horse (wood backs) $22@66; Horse (leather backs) 45@99; Extra white-wash, $36@72; Common do, $24 @60.

BELTING.—The discount on the article has been so large for some time past that manufacturers complain they could not get cost, and now prices are about advancing all round. Already we have seen a new list, issued by one of the largest manufacturers in the United States, increasing the list price to 60 and 10 off, which, we should say, is a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. less discount than has been allowed heretofore in old list. For the present we insert prices at old list, but it is possible the new list may be in operation ere this. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	$ 09	7	$ 54
1¼	12	7½	60
2	13	8	66
2½	16	9	78
3	20	10	90
3½	26	10	1 14
4	32	12	1 38
4½	43	14	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent. as to quality and quantity and chemical tannages.

BEESWAX.—In steady demand at 30@31c on arrival, and 33@35c for selected yellow.

BEANS.—Are scarce, and firmly held at $2@2 15 per bushel in round lots and $2,25 in a jobbing way.

BROOMS.—Trade has been quiet as usual at this season of the year, but manufacturers are not disposed to push their product, as with the recent advance in Broom Corn at the source of supply, an early advance in prices here seems inevitable. We continue to quote 'Union' factory as follows:

Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish	4 strings, weigh	2@4	75
No 5 extra Parlor	do.	3	do	3	50
No 4	do.	do.	3	do	2	25
No 3	do.	do.	2	do	2	00
No 2 carpet	do.	do.	3	do	2	00
No 3 carpet	do.	do.	3	do	1	75
No 2 carpet	do.	do.	3	do	1	50
No 6 Hotel Palated Brace	do	do	2	do	2	25
No 5 Hurl	Velvet	do	3	do	2	75
No 4 Hurl	do	do	3	do	2	50
No 3 Hurl	do	Brace	2	do	2	25
No 2 Hurl—plain handle		do	2	do	1	75
No 1 Hurl	do	do	2	do	1	50
Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (Hardwood) plain		3@4	do	2@2	75@3	25
Whisks (6, 8 and 10 and 12 inch)	Velvet		1	50@1	75	
Do.	Do.		1	25@1	50	
Do.	Barber (12 and 14 inch)	Plain	1	50@2	25	
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch)		Velvet	1	35@1	50	
Do	do	do	Plain	2	25@3	50
Misses (Velvet)				2	25	

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 4@5c; choice brush that will work up, 5@5½; choice covers 4½@5; choice tending and covers, 4½; inferior and tinged, 90 @4½; crooked, 2½@3, as to color and quality.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Cements are firmer in consequence of advanced rail freights. Portland, $6 ₱ bbl; Rosendale, $2,75; Youghiogeny, $1,75; Mills & Co.'s, $2; Louisville, $2. Calcined Plaster —French, $4; New York, $3,50. Land Plaster, $4. White Lime, $1,35@1,50.

CORDAGE & ROPE.—There is no improvement to report in the demand, and prices, which will be found annexed, have undergone no recent change

MANILLA ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb	
⅜ " "	15¼	"
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾	"
Tarred rope and lathyarn	14¾	"
Hay, stave and leather twine	14¾	"

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES

Hawser laid	18½ cts. per lb	
Shroud "	19½	"
Sand Pump Rope	15¾	"

SISAL ROPE

¼ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb	
⅜ " "	12¼	"
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾	"
Hay, spoke and leather twine	11¾	"
Lath Yarn	11¾	"

CANNED GOODS—Following are the current jobbing rates:

2 ₱ Peaches	$2 25
2 ₱ Pie Peaches	1 50
2 ₱ Pine Apples	1 50
2 ₱ Strawberries	1 75
2 ₱ Pine Apple	2 50
2 ₱ White Egg Plums	2 00
2 ₱ Raspberries	2 25
2 ₱ Pears	$2 00
2 ₱ Winslow Corn	2 00
2 ₱ Tomatoes	1 75
2 ₱ Lima Beans	1 90
2 ₱ String Beans	1 25
2 ₱ Cherries	2 00

COAL & COKE—Is firm and higher, owing to the great destruction by the break up and the enhanced cost of mining; we now quote at sale per bu. delivered. Coke in fair demand and unchanged at $1,25@1,50 per ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COOPERAGE.—The market for Oil Barrel cooperage is easier, but in consequence of a very light supply prices are still maintained. Circled Heading, 23c per sett; Jointed staves, $34; best Indiana backed and 3 hoop, $32; second square backed, $30; $46 per m for dry and 40@42½ for green. Oil Barrels dull and lower; city make, $1,20@1,40.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $9@11 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—There is a continued steady demand, but no change whatever in prices. Prime Ohio factory, 14@14½c for wholesale buyers and 15@15½ in a jobbing way. Goshen and Orange brands quoted at 18 for 'Young America' and 17 for 'Nutmegs.'

CIDER—The arrivals continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand and prices remain unchanged; $3,50@4,50 per bbl—barrels included.

DRIED PEAS—Owing to the scarcity and high prices of Potatoes and Beans there has been an unusually good demand for Peas, as being the cheapest goods in this line. They are selling freely at $1,50 ₱ bushel in round lots and $1,75 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no movement worthy of mention in Apples, and they can only be quoted nominal at 4@5c ₱ lb. Some halve Peaches are making their appearance at 12@13c ₱ lb, but moving in small lots only.

DRESSED HOGS—But few coming forward; of late farmers generally have sold their hogs live. Quotable at 7@8c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The arrivals of fresh continue very meagre, and with an exceedingly light supply, prices have advanced 4@5c since the date of our report of this day week. We now quote at 34@35c. Pickled are also higher, 23@25c. There are very few buyers aside from the jobbers and hotels, as the masses cannot afford to pay current rates.

FEATHERS—In slow demand at 55@55c.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a job bing way:

Split Labrador Herring	₱ bbl. half bbl.
Round Herring	6 00 per bbl.
White Fish	5 75
Lake Trout	5 00
Lake Pickerel	3 50
Lake Herring	2 75
Mackerel	6½c ₱ lb
Boneless Codfish	7 "
Medium do	5½ ₱ lb
No 1 Cod	35c ₱ box
Scaled do	50c "
Ex o 1 Mess Mackerel	$22 00
Ex o 1 Shore	20 00
No 1 Shore	18 00
Ex 1 Bay	18 00
No 1 Bay	15 00
Ex No 2 Large	12 50
Ex No 2 Medium	11 00
No 2 Large	11 00
No 2 Medium	8 50

FLOUR—The market continues very firm, and while there has been no further advance since the date of our last general report, the general situation is still favorable to sellers; indeed, we should not be surprised if prices were to go still higher. In view of the fact that it is lower here than at the source of supply, and, moreover, it is cheaper relatively than Wheat. Notwithstanding there has been an advance of fully 30c per bbl here within the last two weeks, we are reliably informed that good brands cannot now be replaced at current rates, and unless there is a very sudden reaction, dealers here will be obliged to push up prices still higher. We may add that the recent sharp upward turn was very generally unexpected, and even now, many well informed dealers can see no good reason for the course of the Wheat market; it appears to be very generally admitted that there is no scarcity of Wheat in first hands, but producers appear determined not to sell unless they can obtain what they consider a fair price, and, being financially easy, they are not forced to realize. Good to choice brands of red winter and spring wheat flours, $7,25@7,50; ambers, $7,50@8; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8,50@9,50. Rye flour, $4,25@5.

GRAIN.—The arrivals of all kinds of grain continue very meagre, and hence stocks here are very much reduced, although with the exception of Wheat they are fully equal to the demand, which is also light. We can report a steady milling demand, although dealers allege that millers are unwilling to pay actual cost; millers want to buy No. 1 red at $1,41@1,45, whereas it is claimed that it is bringing $1,48@1,50 at the source of supply. This accounts for the very light receipts, and until there has been a very decided change in the situation, an advance here or a decline at the source of supply, it is not likely there will be any increase in the receipts. The Oat market continues dull, and while the supply is not to say large it appears to be considerably in excess of present wants, and prices are easy but unchanged; mixed, 37@38; white, 39@40. Ear Corn is coming in more freely, and the market is possibly a little weaker, but as yet prices have undergone no change; quoted at 55@56c on track. Shelled Corn continues in light supply but there is not much inquiry for it and prices remain as last quoted; at 52@54 on track, as to quality. The light receipts of grain may be attributed to a scarcity of cars as well as the difficulty attending transportation caused by the heavy snow; it requires two locomotives to haul now what one did prior to the snow storms. Rye in fair demand and may be quoted at 75@76c. Barley continues very dull; indeed, there is scarcely enough doing to establish prices.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio Coffee advanced a full half cent in gold during the week, and the advance was fully established in New York by a sale of the 'Molly's' cargo at full figures. High grades are still scarce, no cargoes above fully fair having arrived lately. The stock of Brazil Coffee in first hands at the several U. S. ports was (Jan. 13), 37,548 bags; and at same date last year, 581,305 bags. In second hands the stock at the four leading ports was 122,384 bags, against 192,167 bags at same date in 1876. Java and other mild grades are in good supply at relatively lower figures. The visible supply of Rio is as follows: Bags.

Total afloat and loading to Dec. 1	191,641
Stock in U. S. ports	37,949
Purchased at Rio to Jan. 8	170,000
Total visible supply	400,990
Total visible supply Jan. 12, '76	529,465

Sugars—refined went off rapidly during the week, the raw advanced ¼, with holders of both very firm in their views. New Orleans is higher, and the market at that port is firm with an advancing tendency. N. O. Molasses unchanged. Syrups steady, and the general opinion is that prices will advance next, as they are now selling at the refineries below cost of production. Notwithstanding the better demand, and to some extent are supplying the place of high priced coffee. Rice—The New York *Price Current* says: The demand, as noted in our last, is active in Domestic kinds. The receipts are large, coming in freely from the coast, but as the bulk of the trade now inclines to the Carolina styles parcels are promptly moved from wharf, no accumulation of stock occurring. Prime and choice grades are scarce, and as they are much sought after command exceptionally high prices, a lot of fancy (15 tcs.) having been sold at 7¾c. In no year since the war has the crop on the coast developed such a small percentage of the strictly good and prime grades. The scarcity of the better sorts is not a surprise to those who have kept the run of the growth, yet lest some may have forgotten the facts, we quote from the annual circular of Messrs. Dan. Talmage's Sons & Co., Charleston, in which they note the growth has suffered from natural disadvantages and especially from the strikes among the laborers at the times of seeding and harvesting. The great importance of thorough and persistent care at the different crises of the growth is felt in this particular more than in any other, and the practical results of the labor difficulties of the past season will be painfully obvious as the crop shall be milled. Much of the crop will show the benefits of skillful cultivation, but in the aggregate the standard will be below that of previous years.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard A	11¾@12
Crushed	12¾@a	Standard B	11¾@11¾
Granulated	12¾@a	Standard Ex C	11¾@11¾
Powdered	13 a	N. O.	9¾@10¾

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	26	Best	29
Prime	25	Second Grade	23
Fair	24	Third Grade	16
Java	32	Java	36

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	60@65	Fair	50@55
Prime	55@60	Dark	40@45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	53@56c
Prime new crop N. O.	48@52c
Fair new crop N. O.	45c

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Layer Raisins	2 40	Currants	7¾
Valencia Raisins	10½	Prunes new	12½
Loose Muscatels (₱ box)	2 60		

SUNDRIES.

Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5		
Bi Carb Soda, boxes	7		
Sal Soda	3½		
Silver gloss Starch	9¾		
Gilbert's Gloss Starch	8½		
Corn Starch	10@10¾		
Starch—per sack	2		
Mince meat	9@10		
Concentrated Lye—case	3 50		
Pearl Barley	5		
Oat Meal	3¾@3½		
Hominy, per bbls	4 00		

HAY—With light receipts and an average demand the market is firmer, and loose is selling from country wagons at $15@18 per ton. Baled, on track, $13 @15 for fair to prime timothy.

HEMP—Wanted—none offering outside of manufacturers.

HIDES—There are more Hides coming in than heretofore, but as there is a brisk demand all lots find ready buyers Prices have advanced, and we change our quotations accordingly. The belief seems general that Hides have reached their highest point, and may as suddenly decline as they advanced. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	7 a 7¾
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾a 7¾
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8¾a 9¾
Green Salted Calf	10 a 11
Green Butcher Cows	5a 6
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	6
Green Butcher Calf	10

LEATHER—The market has improved since our last report, and at present we have to report a brisk demand for Oak Rough Leather and Hemlock sole, both of which are in small supply. Calf and Kip are still dull sale, and prices unchanged. Upper Leather has improved in demand though prices remain as last quoted. Harness Leather—The market is well supplied, and sales are slow at old rates. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.30@0.34
Oak Sole, city	0.36@0.39
Red Sole, B.A. heav and mid	0.30@0.33
Red Sole, Oronoco and California	0.29@0.30
Red Sole, good fgd	0.33@0.36
Oak, Rough	0.24@0.27
Harness, city oak	0.33@0.36
Harness, country	0.29@0.32
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.26@0.29
Upper Skirting	0.37@0.40
Fair Bridle and Line Leather ₱ doz	48.50@60.00
Belt Leather	0.39@0.43
Finished Calf	0.90@1.00
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.16@0.21
Finished Kips	0.80@0.90

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	22 00
Second Common	18 00
Sheathing	16 00
Hem, Joist and Scantling	14 00
Flooring, ₱ 1 M—	
No 1	30 00
No 2	22 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	28 00
Shelving	28 00
Shingles	4 50
Lath	1 75

MILL FEED—Is scarce and higher. Bran, $16 17; Seconds and Shorts, $17@18; Chopped Feed, $19 @21; Middlings, $22@24, as to quality.

ONIONS—There is not much inquiry, but the supply is small and prices are still maintained; $1,50 @2,00 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Lard and Miners both higher and excited. Several changes have taken place within the past week, in sympathy with the advance in all the hog products. Procter & Gamble's double extra, $1a $1.05; W. Alexander & Co do, 90@95; No. 1, 78@83; No. 2, 68@68; White winter miners, 61@63; yellow, 55@57 cents. Carbon quoted at 24¾ cents to the wholesale trade, and 1.ake additional in a jobbing way.

PAPER—Print, 8@9c ₱ lb. Manillas are firmly held at the advance and quoted at 10@10½c ₱ lb for number 1; number 2 Manilla, 7@8c; Hardware, 8@8½c; Tea, 9@9½c; Sugar, 3¼@4½c; Rag wrapping (per bundle) Crown, 52c for medium, and 70c for double Crown, Straw Wrapping (per bundle) Crown, 32c; medium, 48c; Double Crown, 64c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12; do. Turkeys, 11@13, with more inquiry for the former than the latter. Live Chickens, 40@50c per pair.

POTATOES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; the receipts are increasing somewhat, several carloads having arrived during the past week, but the supply here is small. Selling in a jobbing way at $1.15@1.25 per bu, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—The market is easier in tone under the influence of the advices from the west, and it looks now as if prices were destined to rule lower. We learn that nearly all the Chicago packers shut down last week, owing to the enhanced cost of hogs, which, contrary to general expectations are higher than at the corresponding time last year. Following are the current jobbing rates.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Extra Sugar Cured	13	Do. Hf bbls	13¾
Hf bbl Bacon S. C.	13	Do. bkts	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 lb caddies	14¾
Beef Tongues ₱ doz	75	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
per doz	85	Do. 3 lb pails	14¾
Bacon Should's new	8	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Short Rib Sides, new	9¾	Do. 10 lb do	14¾
Clear Sides	10¾	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 30
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$18,50	Do. (kegs)	2 15
Short Cut do	18,50	Ham Sausage	0.15

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discount off western list, 50 per cent. by the car load, and 45 for smaller quantities. Trade is very dull, as it always is at this season of the year.

WOODEN WARE—Trade is fairly active, and there is a disposition manifested to stock up now to avoid the delay incident to the rush that always occurs in February; no change in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 do	7 50
No. 3 do	6 50
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 50
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
Horse Pails	5 00
Ash Butter Tubs 50 lbs	6 00
Do Do 25 lbs	4 00
Clothes Pins—₱ box	0 75
Broom Handles plain per m	17 00
" " painted "	25 00

WHITE LEAD—Regular combination price, 9c ₱ lb for ton lots, and ¼ to ½ additional for smaller lots.

Another Advance on Eastward-bound Freights.

The Eastward-bound freight rates have been again advanced equal to 5c per 100 lbs from Chicago. These rates will take effect to-day, and will make rates on fourth-class freights and on grain and flour as follows:

	Grain	Fourth and Class.	Flour.
Chicago	44	Hannibal, Mo	53 47
Cincinnati	39	Indianapolis	42 37½
Cleveland	35	Louisville	47 42
Detroit	39	Quincy, Ill	57½
Evansville	43	Sandusky	37 31½
Ft. Wayne	40	St. Louis	50½ 45

Very little freight as yet, it is said, has been shipped West at the rates established in December, as many long-time contracts at the previous low rates still remain in existence, and many shippers, it is said, have renewed their expiring contracts at the old rates. Many long-time contracts are also on hand for Eastward-bound freights, but as large quantities of freight are offered, the new rates are substituted as the contracts expire.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 15, 1877.

CATTLE.

The supply on sale to-day was the largest we have had to record for several months—nearly 700 head, but with an increased demand the market was fairly active at about last week's prices. Some salesmen reported common and medium cattle a shade lower, say 10@15c per cwt, others again disputed this, but it was conceded by all that prime cattle brought full prices, and there was no difficulty in selling the grade last named. Notwithstanding the offerings were unusually large to-day, the supply was not much ahead of the demand, the best evidence of which is that the yards were pretty well cleared before noon. A number of butchers who have been relying on East Liberty for some time back, were in attendance, and this being the case, there was an increased number of cattle wanted. Cattle have ruled high in East Liberty now for several weeks in succession, bringing almost as much at wholesale as could be obtained at retail in Allegheny, hence the increased demand in the latter market.

Sales of prime to extra butcher cattle were reported at 5@5¼; medium to good, 4¾@5; common to fair, 4@4¾. There were quite a number of bulls on the market to-day, and they brought very fair prices, 3¼@3¾, as to quality. Fat cows, 3½@3¾c.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners.	Where from.	Number.
Shamberg & M	Chicago	17
R. S. Trauerman	Chicago	17
Marks & Bro	Chicago	17
Mack & Bro	Chicago	74
Gerson & Z	Chicago	70
Gallinger & Co	Chicago	71
L. Bernstein	Chicago	16
E. Katz	Chicago	18
J. Schamburg	Chicago	18
Mack & Co	Chicago	18
Arnold & A	Chicago	34
C. Williams	Chicago	18
Hall & Co	Orrville	13
N. Hexter	Upper Sandusky	37
C. Grum	Zanesville	3
E. Ackers	Zanesville	16
L. Holderman	Zanesville	43
Savage & R	Wellsville	20
Bell & Co	Bridgeport	20
E. Packer	Bridgeport	20
D. Scott	Bellaire	20
H. Griffith	Bellaire	20
G. Stroud	Penna	15
Banner & C	Penna	24
E. Wolfe	Penna	8
S. Lowenstein	Penna	8
M. A. Reed	Penna	5
Total		683
Total last Monday		513

CATTLE SALES.

F. Rick sold 1 car of fair to good butcher cattle—1,000@1,200 lbs—at 5a5¾c.

Arnold & A sold 31 head of fair to good butcher cattle at 4.30a5.40c.

Jacob Needy sold 3 cars of Ohio cattle, common to prime, at 4¼a5¾c.

J. Hunter sold 9 head of good Ohio bulls (for Head & T) at 3¾a4 80; 15 head of mixed stock (for Wringer & Stroud) at 4¼a5.80; also 1 car of Ohio stock (for Dillon & P) at 4¼a5 65.

O. C. Crum sold 1 heifer and 2 Ohio steers at 5¼c.

Zeigler & Gerson reported 4 cars of butcher cattle (fair to prime) at 4¼a5.

S. Mack & Bro. reported 67 head of mixed stock at 4¾ for corn-fed bulls; balance at 4¼a5¾c.

L. Kahn sold 2 cars of common to prime Ohio cattle at 4¼a5c.

Jacob Stamberg sold 33 head at fair to prime butcher cattle at 5a5c.

S. Mack & Bro. reported 67 head of mixed stock at 4¾ for corn-fed bulls; balance at 4¼a5¾c.

N. Carr sold 1 car of mixed Ohio stock (for Dillon & Co.) at 4¼a5¼.

Holmes, L. & Co. sold 2 cars of mixed Ohio cattle (for Griffith & Scott) at 4a5½.

SUMMARY.

The supply was small—264 head, and while the "tops" were picked up readily enough, and, that too, at full prices, the market was exceedingly dull for common and medium grades, with some few lots of the latter left over unsold. We are cognizant of some extra sheep having brought 6¼a 6¾c ₱ lb, but there were some very fair ones sold at 6¾, and from that down to 4¼@5 for common.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

D. Robinson	67	M. Bryarly	50
H. Sinsheimer	36	J. Mellwaine	36
G. Gosering	30	J. S. McMullin	36
Total			264
Total last Monday			414

HOGS.

The market was reported dull, but as compared with this day week, there was no quotable change in prices, which ranged, in a retail way, from 6¾a 6¾c gross, as to quality.

FRESH COWS.

But few on the market to-day, and those few were common; good milkers continue scarce and command full prices, say $50@55. Common to fair, $35@45.

VEAL CALVES.

Continue scarce and prices are well sustained, although the demand cannot be termed active by any means; quotable at 6@6½c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 15, 1877.

The Crude market was firmer and higher to-day. United certificates were up ¾c, but subsequently dropped to $1.06

HOME NEWS.

Rising barometer, brisk and high northerly winds, diminishing in force, decidedly colder and clear or clearing weather are indicated for to-day.

Caught by a Belt.

Yesterday at noon Sebastian Bahlback, the engineer at the P. Ft. W. & C. railroad machine shop, in Allegheny, attempted to put some rosin on a belt that was slipping around the wheel, in order to make it stick, when his hand was caught by the belt, and he was lifted up and thrown about ten feet. He was picked up in an almost insensible condition. Fortunately he escaped with some very bad bruises, but no bones were broken.

Pittsburgh Councils.

There will be no meeting of Councils until the 29th instant. It was proposed to call a special meeting, but that idea has been given up. At the first meeting there will be an election to fill three vacancies in the Board of Health, caused by the expiration of the terms of service of Dr. T. P. Graham, Jared M. Brush, and George W. Backofen. All three gentlemen will be candidates for re-election. Several vacancies in the Board of Poor Guardians are also to be filled on the same day.

Slight Fires.

About 8 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sent in from box five, located at the corner of Fourth avenue and Liberty street. It was caused by a blaze in the garret of the house, No. 41 Fourth avenue, kept by a woman named Jennie Dumont. The loss will not exceed fifty dollars. The building is owned by Mr. Pordell.

About three quarters of an hour later an alarm was struck from box 24, corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue. It was found that a lot of rags in the cellar of Neuninger's book store, No. 144 Smithfield street, were on fire. There was but little damage to the building. The rags undoubtedly ignited from spontaneous combustion.

Injured By a Street Car.

Yesterday afternoon Adolph Eberhardt, the Superintendent of the Allegheny, Troy Hill and Manchester street car lines, attempted to get on the front platform of a Rebecca street car, at the corner of Rebecca and School streets, but stepped on a pile of ice and snow lying at the side of the track and was rolled down in front of a car. Before the car could be stopped he had been pushed along some distance by the wheel, sustained a fracture of three of his ribs and was very badly bruised and scratched up. He was removed to his home, No. 6 Pennsylvania avenue, and Dr. Riggs summoned. His injuries, although severe, are not considered very serious.

A Correspondent Answered.

MR. EDITOR:—"I have a family of eleven children, and to provide them with boots and shoes is a heavy drain upon my pocket, and I write to ask where in your city I can purchase the best and cheapest boots and shoes."

We like your spirit of economy and would say that at the boot and shoe house of R. Taggart, 129 Federal street, Allegheny, you ought to be able to save some money in buying shoes for your eleven children, as he retails his goods at wholesale rates, thus saving the purchaser from 25c to $2.00 on every pair of boots or shoes purchased.

Allegheny Committee Meetings Last Night.

The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. McGuire presiding.

The Controller was directed to advertise for proposals for a new steam fire-engine, to replace the present engine used by the General Grant Company. Proposals for the purchase of the old engine are also to be received.

Messrs. Long, Blair and Speer were appointed a sub-committee to ascertain what additional pipe is required in the city.

Chief Engineer Crow was directed to prepare an estimate of the probable expense of locating a hose company in the Fifth ward.

The Committee on Markets met, Mr. John Parkhill presiding, and nominated John Murphy for Market Constable and John Lutz for Market Sweeper. These gentlemen will be elected at the meeting of the committee on February 12th. It was agreed to ask Councils for an appropriation of $1,000 to meet the expenses of the committee during the year.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Charlotte Thompson commenced an engagement at the Opera House last evening when "Court and Stage" was presented, in which she appeared in the *role of Nell Gwynne*. The play is intensely interesting and is well put upon the stage, and we doubt if it has ever been produced with a stronger cast, with the exception of one character. The audience was shamefully small, owing doubtless to the miserable condition of the streets.

Library Hall.

The Bouclicault Comedy Company commenced an engagement of one week, at Library Hall last evening, presenting "Forbidden Fruit," an excellent comedy. The company is a strong one and gives a first class entertainment.

ALMOST A PANIC.

A Scare in the Fifth Avenue Church.

About nine o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was struck from box 24, located at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. At that time the Murphy meeting in the Fifth avenue church, just above Smithfield street, was in full blast, with the usually crowded house that filled aisles and seats alike. People present who knew the location of the box became uneasy, and several persons left their seats, when some indiscreet person in the audience asked them to sit down. Mr. Murphy, who had not noticed the excitement, asked what was the matter, when the same individual who had first spoken, replied: "Why, its fire!" Instantly almost all in the house jumped to their feet and commenced moving out. Mr. Murphy, seeing the danger and the inevitable disaster that would result from a panic, advanced to the front of the platform, and called out in a clear, strong voice: "Sit down, sit down! If there is any danger, I will be the first to leave the house. There is no fire here." The people, reassured by the firm tones of the leader, resumed their seats before damage was done. Mr. Murphy then told them that one of the ushers would go out and see what the alarm meant, and come back and tell them. As the fire amounted to nothing, as will be seen in another place, the people became quieted, doubtless feeling ashamed of their unwarranted fears.

IN MEMORIAM.

Death of V. E. Beamer.

Mr. V. E. Beamer, a gentleman well and favorably known in this city, died at the Metropolitan Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida, Sunday, the 14th inst., of consumption. Mr. Beamer was a native of New Orleans, where early in life he worked for several years at the printing business, and arriving at his majority having some money, he engaged in the variety show business, which, owing to the yellow fever, proved an unprofitable speculation, and after two years he gave up the business here and came North, stopping first at Cincinnati. Here he met Miss Lillie Scott, who was playing an engagement there under the name of "Lillie Beekett," and after a time they were married and came to this city, where Mr. Beamer again entered the show business, as Treasurer for Benj. Trimble. His further career as manager in this city is well known to our citizens and need not here be recited, suffice it to say that after a severe but manly struggle against repeated reverses, he was compelled to give up the business on account of failing health. A few months since he went to Florida, hoping to regain his health, but it was too late; the disease had taken so deep a hold on him as to place him beyond cure, and the result is stated above. His wife, whois residing in this city, with friends innumerable, will receive the sad intelligence of his demise with indescribable sorrow, although it was not unlooked for.

Mrs. Keenan, mother of Thos. J. Keenan, Esq., of this city and E. J. and William Keenan, of Greensburg, Pa., died at her late residence in Greensburg yesterday.

Restaurants.

No restaurant ever became famous that did not provide good bread for its patrons, and many of the very best in the country—owe their success to the quality of their bread.

The following restaurants are now using *Marvin's Fancy French Breads*, thereby showing their desire to furnish the *best*—not the *lowest priced*—as the flour we use cost 50 per cent. more than is put into any other bread in the city, and is kept by very few grocers:

G. Mashy, 92 Fifth avenue.
Iron City Club, 118 Smithfield street.
George Reimann, 38 Diamond street.
E. Beineman & Son, 67 Smithfield street.
Beinemans, 127 Wood street.
Pancoasts, corner Penn and Sixth streets.
John Roth, 26 Diamond Square.
Bhilman's, 49 and 51 Diamond street.
St. Nicholas Hotel, corner Grant street and Fourth avenue.
Fourth Avenue Dining Saloon, Fahnestock's Building.
Kittners, 189 Liberty street.
Inghams, 27 Sixth street.
Kolbeckers, 23 Sixth street.
J. B. Youngson, Smithfield near Liberty.

Any omissions in above list will be corrected when advised.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street, and 18 Fifth ave.

THE DAY AFTER.

Coal Operators Figuring Up Their Losses.

Additional Details of Sunday's Catastrophe—An Awfully Dismal Day on the Wharf—Down the River Dispatches—Breakup in the Allegheny Anticipated.

A thick veil, combination of mist and smoke, hung over the turbulent waters of the Monongahela yesterday. It was impossible to see from bank to bank. From the gloomy stacks of the steamers half shrouded in obscurity at the wharf the black smoke lazily emerged and floated off to intensify the dismalness that everywhere prevailed. The gorge had long since passed by, but the straggling cakes of ice were still following in its wake, and an occasional glimpse of their silvery sides could be caught through the dimness as they leaped and plunged in the rolling waters. An unintermitting rain poured pitilessly from above. Little rivulets cut their way across the glassy pavements and joined the swelling gutters, which contributed their mite to muddy the margin and be swallowed up in the stream that but the day before had been the besom of terrible destruction. It was as cheerless a picture as the eye of man could look upon, none save those directly interested in the craft that filled the river found it of sufficient interest to enchain their attention or gain their presence on the wharf. The corners were occupied by weather beaten river men, regardless of the rain, discussing the particulars of Sunday's disaster. At the desks in their offices the coal merchants sat, and received with equal equanimity telegrams announcing the safety of certain boats and the loss of others. Years of familiarity with peril to their property, and frequent cases of destruction, have accustomed them to unfavorable news, and they generally accept it with as much resignation as could be expected under the circumstances. All were busy giving orders by telegraph and through carriers for the security and recovery of such property as they had learned was either partially destroyed, only, in danger, or had been swept down the Ohio and could be regained by the use of proper measures. Although occupied by business of such moment, each one upon whom the GAZETTE representative called yesterday afternoon courteously set it aside long enough to give a clear and succinct account of his losses as far as he had learned or could estimate them.

NOT SO HEAVY AS RUMORED.

In the wild excitement consequent upon the destruction caused by the gorge, the reports of individual losses were in many cases greatly magnified, and although it is probable that not a single coal operator is left unscathed by the terrible disaster, enough has been done to his property, it is known that a number of them have not suffered as heavily as was at first said. Mr. Joseph Walton informed our reporter that all of his boats, the entire fleet, were safe. He lost four flats, two empty barges and one loaded barge at Elizabeth. They went to the bottom of the river and of course cannot be recovered. Both guards of the steamer Joe Walton are gone, together with the chimneys. A hole in the hull needs repairing too before she will be fit for service again. At Cincinnati Mr. Walton's loss is greater than below the hills he has not yet received information as to how much it is. He knows, however, that he has lost twenty-five empty and five loaded barges. A new coal barge is worth about $1,200, but boats sweep away from $1,000 to $2,000 will be valued anywhere from $400 to $1,000 each.

Messrs. John A. Wood & Co. approximate their loss at $10,000, embraced in ten that bottoms, four loaded barges and two loaded fuel boats, which were destroyed at Elizabeth, at Foster, Clark & Wood's, where the tipple was torn down, at Smith's building and at the Mahle building, below Saw Mill run. The steamer Nellie Speer had a hole knocked in her side.

Mr. Simpson Horner says that his loss at Pittsburgh will not exceed $5,000. He lost two barges at Cincinnati, one a coal barge that were sunk here, and one or two others that he don't know anything about. In Pool No. 2 he has a lot of empty craft which the gorge piled upon top of each other, but how much of it is irretrievably damaged he is not yet able to say. He received a telegram yesterday evening stating that two of his boats at Cincinnati which were in danger had been saved. A number of coal men have lost more heavily at Cincinnati than here.

SWALLOWED BY THE RIVER.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars we believe will cover our loss," responded a gentleman in the office of Fawcett & Son to the interrogatory of the writer. "We lost fourteen loaded coal boats and four loaded barges which were all sunk just below Jones & Laughlin's mill, at the foot of Seventeenth street, except three which went over the dam. Three empty barges were recovered. If our advice had been taken a great deal of the loss that has occurred, particularly in Pool No. 1, would have been avoided. On Saturday we had a number of the operators join together and break the ice in the Pool. Had this been done there would not have been so much damage to chronicle." Messrs. Fawcett & Son's loss is by far the largest, but loss is so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning. It will not amount to more than $100. Their fortunate escape they do not attribute to good luck as much as to good management. The Capt. Pitz, they were about as fortunate. The damage they have sustained is trivial and gives them no uneasiness. Most of their craft was down the river. Mr. J. Sharp McDonald sustains his loss at $4,500, in two loaded coal barges in Pool No. 3, and one at Cincinnati.

The losses as far as they could be ascertained on steamers sunk and damaged are as follows: Clio No. 2, owner, Henry Warren owner, $2,000; towboat, Henry Robert Craig owner, $8,000; towboat Lion, J. C. Risher & Co. owners, total wreck, $30,000; towboat C. J. Grace, sunk near Beaver station, $8,000; towboat A. Stella, W. H. Brown & Co. owners, $10,000; towboat Coal Bluff, Capt. Wm. Wright owner, $2,000. On the Chieftain, Bennett and Elector, the packets destroyed at Brownsville, no definite figures obtained. The former had been recently rebuilt. The towboat N. J. Bigley, of which Jacob Bonner and Michael Duffy were owners, was also sunk as we noted yesterday was swept away from the head of Bennerhassett's Island has not been heard of. The Is Keefer is not a total loss, although badly damaged. New smoke stacks will be required for the Charley Brown, as well as repairs to her upper works and guards. The machinery of the dredge boat of Moorhead & Co., which sunk below the Point, can be saved. The wharfboat of the Brownsville Packet Company was very badly damaged by the ice, which struck below the water line and opened a free passage to the water.

INDIVIDUAL LOSSES.

It was still out of the question yesterday to make up an accurate and reliable schedule of the losses that have been sustained by coal dealers, but such as could be ascertained are given below. A number of operators could not be found, and of course the extent of their damage had to be taken from second-hand sources. At the two upper landings of W. H. Brown eight boats and nine barges shattered, were swept away, together with sixty-seven empty crafts of all kinds, causing a loss of $50,000. Two loaded coal barges and two boats, belonging to George Lysle & Son, were carried away from their landing at Manchester. They put their loss at $6,400. Two of the three loaded barges of John Dippold & Son that were sunk, and which were valued at $3,600, may be saved by the tugs now working at them. In the following instances of actual losses no figures could be learned, so they are given just as they reached the reporter's ears: Capt. R. C Gray, one empty model barge; John McCloskey, one empty flat; one loaded coal boat; J. C. Risher & Co., seven empty barges, two loaded from Bennett's landing and six loaded from Laughlin's furnace; J. & J. Gilmore, four coke barges sunk below McKeesport; O'Neill & Co., five loaded barges from Pool No. 3; James Watson, an entire fleet of barges from Pool No 1; four empty barges belonging to the Hornet Coal Company were carried away and forced ashore; Carruthers & Musgrove, four loaded coal boats and six empty flats; Captain N. J. Bigley, a boat and barge, both loaded; Frazer & Frye, one loaded and one empty coal boat; G. W. Jones, of Elizabeth, three empty flats; Joseph Keeling & Co., two loaded boats, three empty barges and five empty pieces; Sneathen & Co., one barge of coke and one barge of coal; Foster & Bly, five new empty coal boats; Grand Lake Coal Company, fourteen loaded boats, four of which may be saved, and nineteen empty packages, some of which may be recovered; Phillips & Mittenzwey, one loaded coal boat and three empty flats; Riddle, Colcman & Co., one loaded coal boat and three loaded fuel boats, containing 47,000 bushels of coal. Messrs. James Lynn & Son have two loaded coal boats beached at Millesville, four miles above Monongahela City. One of Wm. Clark's loaded coal barges is sunk at Shousetown. At Stella's coal works, at Monongahela City, four barges of coal were lost. Two belonged to Captain J. Sharp McDonald; one to O'Neill & Co., and one to Wm. Clark. Sneathen & Co. lost one barge at Harlem.

LOCKS CLOGGED WITH ICE.

The presence of towboats in the upper pools yesterday was ardently desired for the purpose of rescuing boats, barges, &c., that are badly, partially disabled or beached, but owing to the fact that the locks are gorged with great blocks of ice wedged in more tightly than could have been done by the ten thousand times multiplied force of a pile driver, it was out of the question to get a vessel through. It is indeed an ill wind that blows nobody good, and although the coal men have sustained great losses the disaster to them will result in gain to the miners who will be employed to dig more coal, to the carpenters who will be required to replace the destroyed boats and tipples and repair the damaged ones, and in many other ways will it give work to men now unemployed. All the operators concur in saying that Sunday's disaster is unprecedented in the history of the coal trade, and they devoutly wish that such a catastrophe may never occur again. A full statement of the losses would be interesting, but enough is not yet known of the details of the damage to enable one to make out such a statement. Many thousands of bushels of coal are resting on the bed of the Monongahela, and their sudden withdrawal may cause a stringency in the market. It need not surprise any one if the retail coal dealers in the city should be asking fifteen cents a bushel within a week. Some of them yesterday declined to sell at ten cents.

If the area of the rain that is still falling at this writing extends to the head of the Allegheny the ice in that river may be looked for to-day. There is plenty of it in the Allegheny and its tributaries, but it will not have the opportunity of creating the destruction that was done in the Monongahela. A special dispatch received at this office at twelve o'clock last night from Connellsville, stated that the ice in the Youghiogheny was almost breaking, and would probably leave before morning.

A special from Ironton says that the gorge gave way at Pomeroy at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon and stopped at two o'clock Monday morning, sinking the towboat Three Lights, a Pittsburgh steamer, and a ferryboat.

THE UPPER REGIONS.

RIVER FALLING AT BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 15—9 P. M.—River fourteen feet six inches and falling slowly here. It is raining, with the thermometer at 42. At Greensboro the river is nine feet and falling. At Morgantown eight feet and rising. It has been raining hard there for six hours.

OIL CITY, PA., January 15—9 P. M.—It has been raining all afternoon, but has had no visible effect yet on the river. No ice is moving.

DOWN THE OHIO.

THE DAMAGE AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—The present break-up of ice in the river has been one of the most disastrous on record, not only at this place but at almost every point between here and Pittsburgh. The lowest estimate of damage here is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the highest four hundred thousand. The heaviest losses seem at this writing to be with coal dealers. There were seventy-five loaded and one hundred and fifty empty barges sunk or carried away from the landings at this place. Most of those not actually sunk have been left in such a condition that nothing can be done for them, and they will be eventually lost.

It is not certainly known whether there was any loss of life attending the break-up at this point. Though a number of barges that were swept away had men aboard, no one has reported any missing. Much damage has been done to his property, it is known that a number of them have not suffered as heavily as was at firstsaid. Mr. Joseph Walton informed our reporter that all of his boats, the entire fleet, were safe. He lost four flats, two empty barges and one loaded barge at Elizabeth. They went to the bottom of the river and of course cannot be recovered. Both guards of the steamer Joe Walton are gone, together with the chimneys. A hole in the hull needs repairing too before she will be fit for service again. At Cincinnati Mr. Walton's loss is greater than below the hills he has not yet received information as to how much it is. He knows, however, that he has lost twenty-five empty and five loaded barges. A new coal barge is worth about $1,200, but boats sweep away from $1,000 to $2,000 will be valued anywhere from $400 to $1,000 each.

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CAIRO, January 15.—No arrivals or departures. River 8 feet 8 inches and rising. Clear and mild, but growing cooler. A strong west wind has been circulating since last night. The immense fleet of gorges above has been passing down the Ohio today. The gorge in the Tennessee river, at Paducah, broke at 3 P. M. No damage reported yet.

A GRAND SCENE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—It is said that a scene similar to that presented by the Ohio at this point to day was never before witnessed. Rain fell all day, and the fog was so thick that one could scarcely see an object one hundred feet away. The wharf was lined with people. Gorged ice varying in size from a wheelbarrow to a circus tent floated down the river and over the falls the entire day, stretching from the Kentucky to the Indiana shore as far up and down as the strand on the eye would allow. The noise made by the ice as it went over the falls resembled very much the roar of Niagara, and of the two scenes the one here was said to be equally as fine. The grandeur of the scene was increased by parts of steamboats, dozens of barges, flat boats, rafts, logs, lumber, and many other kinds of property all heaped together and floating swiftly on with the ice. Some of the steamer Bannock City passed over the falls.

FIVE MEN WHIRLED TO DEATH.

It is said that a barge containing five men crying for help also went over. The damage here is, singular to say, very small. Not more than seven barges were injured and lost, and no steamers what ever except the Peytona, in whose side a hole was knocked this morning. The Henderson packets are all at Portland in good condition. The Thompson Dean lies in the mouth of the Kanawha, and will go south to-day. At the present writing, ten P. M., the river is still rising, with a light rain falling.

A Disastrous Crash.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says the most disastrous crash and crush of the winter, and perhaps the most disastrous ever known there, occurred about 12 o'clock Saturday night. Steamers suffered but little, but the loss to the coal interest was heavy. All stroll up the river on the Kentucky side showed that at coal landings where large numbers of loaded barges had been moored for safety only a few, in some instances, remained. From Walter's Landing, opposite the Little Miami, twenty-seven loaded coal barges were lost; from Brown's four were lost; from Stewart's three; from Pickleheimer's all empty were lost. Some of these sunk near where they broke loose, others sank before reaching the Newport bridge, and still others were carried below. Going down the river we find that at Crail & Wall's landing four loaded, a shinard barges, two Phillips & Mittensway flats of nut coal and twenty-five empty barges belonging to Sam. Brown were lost, and eight empty barges were carried away from Wesner & Moses. Pickleheimer's landing lost ten empty barges. On the Ohio side, at Kellogg's Landing, which had always been regarded as a good ice harbor, six loaded barges were carried away, and one sunk in the landing. One of those carried away belonged to F. Briggs, Pittsburgh, one to Jos. Keeling, and one to E. K. Kellogg. All these were filled with Pittsburgh coal. A barge of Pittsburgh coal, that sunk near its landing, belonged to Kellogg. A fleet of barges that passed down out away the outside of the cabins of the Calumet and Andes, and at noon yesterday the former was carried down stream, and at last accounts has passed Lawrenceburg, with her sign still exhibited, "For New Orleans." Her chimneys had fallen before she reached the Bowling Green bridge. She also lost two dust-flats at Fleming's, and four Ashland loaded were also lost there. From the Queen City Elevator twenty empty and seven loaded barges were lost. One of the latter sunk at the landing. Six of Walton's empty barges were carried away from Zimmerman's elevators. At least thirty barges were carried away from their moorings between the Suspension Bridge and the Southern Railroad Bridge. Three Pittsburgh barges were carried away from Collins &Budd's landing.

GRAEBEL-FINCH HOMICIDE.

Trial of Fritz Graebel for the Killing of Edward Finch—History of the Case.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judges Stowe and Collier on the bench, Frederick, or Fritz Graebel was arraigned for the murder of Edward Finch, on the sixth day of November, 1876, Messrs' Marshall, Moore and the District Attorney appearing for the Commonwealth, and the prisoner being represented by Marshall Swartzwelder and Joseph S. Haymaker, Esqs.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The occurrence is of so recent date that it is unnecessary to give a detailed history of the killing, as it is doubtless remembered by our readers, having been published in full in the GAZETTE. The unfortunate affair occurred on Fifth avenue, opposite the Postoffice, on the afternoon of Monday, the sixth day of November—the day preceding the Presidential election—during the passage of the Republican procession along the avenue named, which, it will be remembered, took place on that day. Mr. Finch, who was a resident of the South Side, came to this side of the river to see the procession, and was quietly and peaceably standing on Fifth avenue, a short distance below Smithfield street, looking at the procession, when he was struck on the head with a piece of board and knocked down, the stroke cutting a gash in his forehead and fracturing the skull, from which death ensued on the following Monday evening, just a week from the time he was injured.

The entire forenoon was occupied by selecting a jury, when Court took a recess.

When Court convened Mat. Montooth opened the case for the commonwealth, after which the following testimony was taken:

Walter Finch, sworn — In November lived in Twenty-fourth ward; am twenty-five; am son of Edward Finch, and am second son; was in procession the day of father's death; in Republican procession; other members of family in procession; not in my company; saw and talked to my father on Smithfield street about one-half hour before he was hurt; this was about twelve; next saw him at home about five; he complained of cold feet, and his eyes were blacked; I put leeches on him; he went to the polls; he became worse; on Saturday evening he became unconscious; died on Monday; *post-mortem* held; nine doctors.

Cross-examined—He went to polls next day; he complained of pains in his head; Dr. Duff came same evening or next day; was member of club; don't know what part of procession Graeber was in; started from club room; can't say when defendant's club joined procession; met father between First and Second streets on Smithfield.

Dr. Jas. H. Duff, sworn—Am physician; 1905 Larson street; think I was called on Wednesday, November 8, to see Finch; deceased; in afternoon at two or three o'clock; I knew him previously; when called to him I wouldn't have known him on account of swelling and discoloration; I opened the wound; it had been pressed; his eyes showed cerebral trouble; I ordered leeching and, failing these, cupping; he expressed himself next morning as better; I visited my friends to send for Dickson who with Dr. Pollock, called, I think, daily; I called twice a day; on Saturday there was brain inflammation; he grew worse, until Monday he died; no post-mortem; there was found on the two fractures extending from the forehead back to the base of the brain; the temporal bone was loose; that injury was necessarily fatal and caused death; the wound occurred before enough inflammation to cause death; I think such a wound must have been caused by a light, soft substance violently used.

Cross-examined—There was an external wound, straightly cut, over the right eye; when I first saw him this wound was healing; think I was there two or three times a day; the swelling had materially subsided on the third time I saw him; I called on Saturday; he was not conscious on Saturday; the external wound was on the forehead, and extended upwards; the external wound was healing.

Wm. Finch, sworn—I was in Westmoreland county when my son was hurt; came home; saw him on Wednesday; when he was in bed he said he wanted to vote; he was then very much prostrated; I heard ill; died on Monday night at ten o'clock; on Feb. 13th, 1877, he would have been 54; I am 70.

Howard Grounds, sworn—Lived in Temperanceville in November; am in company A Drum Corps; Capt. Wm. Erwin was in that procession; know Fritz Graebel; was in the procession when it came down Fifth avenue; Graebel was in procession; he was dressed as a negro; at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street there was a small fight; saw Graebel from Smithfield street to the Opera House; he had a board from 3 to 5 feet long, from 1 to 1½ inches thick, and about six inches wide; saw him on the pivot on the hill; at or somewhere around the upper end of the Opera House entrance some one hallooed at the curb, when Graebel struck with his fourth and left hand; the board and struck this man with the board; I saw the man lay there; I saw the man fall sideways; he was covered with blood; there was blood on his face; didn't see Graebel until near Liberty alley; I was at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; saw Fritz raise the board and knock the old man down; I couldn't think that I could take one step to hit the old man; I should think the old man was looking towards the hill; caught Finch's arm to lift him up; next saw Finch after he was dead in his house; Graebel started on with the procession; dont think our company had got down yet; think it was after dinner; don't know where Fritz got the board; he gave me a piece of it. When Finch fell I told Fritz that was done by Fritz; it was by this wound that I recognized Finch after his death; I didn't assist Finch; I started after the company; the company had not all passed; I saw Fritz and Finch; I did not attempt to strike anybody on the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; this blow was struck immediately thereafter; next saw Fritz on Market street; it was then that my sympathies went to him in the manner stated; he looked badly scared; he still had the board; he had the board until we got on board of the Allegheny ferry boat; I believe I was only within two or three feet of Graebel when I struck Finch; he said nothing to Finch when he struck him as I heard. Mr. Havis (officer) took me to see Finch after hisdeath; he fell with his head towards the street; think Fritz was engaged in the other fight; the other man (Stevens) had a little ladder of his own.

Dr. Pollock, sworn—Was called with Drs. Duff and Dickson, &c.

Dr. James M. Dickson, sworn—Am surgeon and physician; I saw him the day he was struck; he was brought to our office; saw him about two o'clock; he was clear in his mind and statements; thought it was only a flesh wound; dressed the wound and head; think I saw him on the 12th; he was unconscious; thought he had meningitis or inflammation of brain; blow struck as described (by Grounds) would have produced the effect found; don't know who beat him; myself, brother and Dr. Pollock; my office 273 Penn avenue; the wound gaped open; it was a "*punched*, ragged contused wound;" my father and cousin were there; the wound extended a little to the centre of forehead, and was about half above line of half.

Alfred Stevens, sworn—Lived in Chartiers township; was one of fantastics; we were differently dressed; he had a ladder in his hand for awhile—then he had a board (described as before); heads described; don't know where he got the board; had a row at Hopkin's headquarters district; had a row at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; saw Fritz raise the board and knock the old man down; couldn't think he could take one step to hit the old man; I should think the old man was looking towards the hill; caught Finch's arm to lift him up; next saw Finch after he was dead in his house; Graebel started on with the procession; dont think our company had got down yet; think it was after dinner; don't know where Fritz got the board; he gave me a piece of it. When Finch fell I told Fritz that was done by Fritz; it was by this wound that I recognized Finch after his death; I didn't assist Finch; I started after the company; the company had not all passed; I saw Fritz and Finch; I did not attempt to strike anybody on the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; this blow was struck immediately thereafter; next saw Fritz on Market street; it was then that my sympathies went to him in the manner stated; he looked badly scared; he still had the board; he had the board until we got on board of the Allegheny ferry boat; I believe I was only within two or three feet of Graebel when I struck Finch; he said nothing to Finch when he struck him as I heard. Mr. Havis (officer) took me to see Finch after hisdeath; he fell with his head towards the street; think Fritz was engaged in the other fight; the other man (Stevens) had a little ladder of his own.

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Henry Tully sworn—Live in Thirty-sixth ward; am in procession; saw man struck; he was about one half yard above me; he was a heavy sex man; when struck he staggered and fell; was struck with piece of board; he struck with both hands over his head; he had dark clothes on; he turned and walked on; don't know the man who struck the blow.

Cross-examined—was below door of *Loader* office.

Thomas Ivens sworn—Live in Thirty-fifth ward; belonged to company A.; knew Fritz Graebel; he was dressed as chimney sweep (described clothes); marched with him along the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; went on; saw a man strike another with a board; he took two or three steps to strike; he struck with both hands; didn't notice him after he struck; I told Graebel he hit that man; that man a pretty hard lick; he told me not to say anything about it for he thought he was hurt pretty badly; one of our fellows told me at the ferry that that fellow was Fritz Graebel.

Cross-examited—Didn't know Fritz on Liberty street; didn't know his voice; knew Fritz a year; worked in same mill.

The testimony for the Commonwealth here closed and the defense will be taken up to-day.

OUT OF THE WHEEL.

Jurors for the Criminal Court and Common Pleas No. 1.

The names of the following persons to serve as jurors in the Criminal Court and Common Pleas No. 1 have been drawn from the wheel by the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners:

CRIMINAL COURT.

Fifth Monday, January.—Lawrence Scheine, butcher; Wm. Murry, trackman; Heury Brantf farmer; Alfretz Myer, chair painter; Martin Luffler, butcher; Calvin Adams, manufacturer; John Vohes, butcher; James Cribbs, druggist; W. W. Shaw, Justice of the Peace; August Flack, plasterer; Joseph McCowan, farmer; Richard Brown, grocer; Jacob Morganstern, machinist; W. H. Rapp, caulker; Thos. Huley, driver; Jacob Becker, blacksmith; Peter O'Neil, contractor; R. Thompson, cigar dealer; Samuel McCleary, gent; John Armstrong farmer; Hugh McGreeney, miner; Abraham Croner, painter; A. W. Holtzhouse, gent; Samuel McKown, farmer; Nathan F. Hart, merchant; George Ludwig, merchant; John A. Scott, gent; Henry Morrison, carpenter; Frank O'Leary, gent; Thomas Ray, brick layer; Wm. Beatty, carpenter; J. F. Poe, carpenter; Henry Wolf, farmer; Wm. M'Kenna, payer; Robert Sterling, blacksmith; A. L. Bender, butcher; John Johnson, boiler; James McNeal, boiler maker; H. B. Cochran, farmer; J. McAteer, dry goods merchant; George Glass, farmer; Anton Hennigan, brickliayer; Michael Lally, gent; Michael Frank, butcher; George B. Von Bonhorst, gent; Archibald Serreen, tipple man; C. Stevens, gent; Amos Mitchell, carpenter; Joseph McGinty, tobacconist; James McKibbon, Sr., contractor; Wm. Murphy, bookkeeper; Robert Ray, bricklayer; Michael Finn, glass blower; Samuel Robinson, farmer; James Kline, glass blower; William Offenheimer, merchant; Wm. Cauger, laborer; Fred Kress, mason; M. Shutz, grocer; Wm. Anderson, lime burner.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

First Monday, February—Jno. M. Wilson, farmer; John Conway, river man; James McElroy, Braeman; Joseph Fleck, laborer; John L. Vaughan, caterer; Wm. Evans, mill man; Anton Fisher, shoemaker; Wm. McCutcheon, carpenter; Jonathan West, Justice of the Peace; Jared M. Bush, boiler maker; Christian Fahnkner, brick maker; Francis J. McGuire, clerk; C. Baurline, brewer; Elis Edmunds, hatter; James Greer, bookeeper; W. S. Musser, painter; Wm. McClure, laborer; Oliver Cornelius, farmer; Robert Hastings, carpenter; John Stanton, stone mason; Christ. Weinhelmer, miner; W. J. Sheridan,